The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,171—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	H. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

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Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	12th Jan., '98.

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AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December,
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspeiller.	16th Dec. 1897

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,** BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Ice Pitchers	from	61	0	to	215	0
Ice Pails	,,	11	8	to	65	0
Ice Tongs	,,	6	0	to	18	14
Ice Hammers	,,				7	0
Butter Knives	,,	1	12	to	6	2
Jelly Spoons	,,				3	12
Marrow Spoons	,,				3	4
Child's Set, (Spoon, Fork and Knife)	,,	6	8	to	20	0
Champagne Tap	,,				7	4
Dessert Spoons	,,	12	0	to	17	8
Dessert Forks	,,	12	0	to	17	8
Table Forks	,,	15	0	to	25	0
Table Spoons	,,	15	0	to	25	0
Jardiniere	,,	60	0	to	120	0
Salad Bowl					37	0
Napkin Rings, (six in a Box)	,,	19	0	to	27	0
Rings Napkin, (per pair)	,,	6	0	to	10	0
Pickle Caster, Single	,,	20	0	to	41	0
Pickle Caster, Double	,,	40	0	to	50	0
Revolving Butter Pots	,,	37	0	to	60	0
Butter Dishes	,,	18	0	to	32	0
Egg Frames	,,	40	0	to	60	0
Salt and Pepper Bottles, (per pair)	,,	6	0	to	10	8
Tobacco Boxes	,,	12	0	to	15	0
Sardine Boxes	,,	22	0	to	30	0
Flower Dishes on Stand	,,	20	0	to	122	0
Claret Jugs	,,	20	0	to	28	0
Corks	,,	0	12	to	1	0
Match Boxes	,,	2	0	to	4	0
Menu Holders					3	0
Asparagus Tongs					6	0
Wine Lables					1	4
Measures Glass		4	0	to	5	0

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Calendars	from	18	0	to	35	0
Fruit Dishes on Stand	,,	30	0	to	125	0
Tea Sets, (4 pieces)	,,	130		to	170	0
Mustard Spoons	,,				0	12
Salt Spoons	,,				0	12
Pickle Fork	,,				1	4
Jelly Pots	,,				7	0
Biscuit Jars	,,	12	0	to	62	0
Ink-Stand	,,	5	0	to	59	0
Trays	,,	10	0	to	200	0
Cruet Frames	,,	25	0	to	66	0
Paper Weights	,,	5	0	to	9	10
Toast Racks	,,	10	8	to	24	8
Powder Boxes	,,	5	12	to	21	0
Gongs	,,	8	12	to	44	8
Candlesticks	,,	14	0	to	40	0
Candelabra	,,	60	4	to	110	0
Side Dishes	,,	45	0	to	85	0
Child's Mugs	,,	9	0	to	21	0
Prize Cups	,,	28	0	to	62	0
Centre-piece	,,				350	0
Sugar and Milk Mugs	,,	37	0	to	60	0
Table Ornamental Clocks	,,	34	0	to	50	0
Fruit Knives and Forks in a case of Ivory or M-o'-P Handles					135	0
Fish Knives and Forks for 12 persons in a case					75	0
Ash Trays	,,	2	4	to	6	0
Soap Boxes		9	0	to	12	0
Liquor Frames	,,	30	0	to	121	0
Travelling Glasses	,,	3	12	to	5	8
Cup and Saucer	,,	25	0	to	65	0

LEATHER & SUNDRY GOODS.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Albums	from	10	0	to	60	0
Blotting Pads	,,	6	0	to	30	0
Cabinet Photo Frames	,,	1	0	to	20	0
Card Cases	,,	1	14	to	8	0
Cigar Cases	,,	1	14	to	12	0
Cigarette Cases	,,	2	0	to	12	0
Combination Cases, (Work Box and Writing Desk)	,,	15	0	to	40	0
Date Cases	,,	20	0	to	40	0
Date Calendars (with Clock, Barometer and Thermometer)	,,	18	0	to	56	0
Dressing Cases	,,	16	0	to	70	0
Dressing Bags	,,	70	0	to	275	0
Hand Bags	,,	3	8	to	20	0
Scrap Books	,,	4	0	to	10	0
Stamp Albums	,,	2	0	to	8	0
Stamp Albums, 2 Vols					19	0
Scent Cases, (2 and 3 Bottles)	,,	6	12	to	18	0
Writing Cases	,,	5	0	to	200	0
Brushes in Cases	,,	6	0	to	10	0
Toilet Sets in Silk-lined Leather Cases	,,	38	0	to	80	0
Work Boxes, Fitted	,,	9	8	to	35	0
Travelling Inkstands	,,	1	8	to	6	0
Inkstands	,,	12	6	to	30	0
Work Baskets	,,	6	0	to	20	0

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Pin Cushions	from	1	0	to	3	0
Music Rolls	,,				30	8
Thermometers	,,	1	8	to	5	0
Hand Bags, Fitted	,,	12	0	to	84	0
Tourist Cases	,,	7	0	to	45	0
Gongs	,,	9	0	to	20	0
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes	,,	22	0	to	30	0
Powder Boxes	,,	3	8	to	6	0
Jewel Cases	,,	30	0	to	70	0
Memo Books	,,	0	8	to	15	0
Photo Frames	,,	1	0	to	30	0
Photo Boxes	,,	3	8	to	9	0
Photo Screens	,,	4	0	to	16	0
Card Boxes, (Leather)	,,	1	0	to	3	8
Money Purses, (in great variety)	,,	1	8	to	14	0
Leather Ash Trays	,,	2	0	to	3	0
Inkstands	,,	7	8	to	30	0
Paper Weights	,,	0	12	to	3	0
Call Bells	,,	1	8	to	7	0
Paper Weights	,,	1	8	to	20	0
Sets of Hair Brushes	,,	12	0	to	30	0
Hair Brushes	,,	3	0	to	5	0
Hair Combs	,,	1	0	to	3	0
Leather Waste Paper Basket	,,	12	0	to	18	0

MORENAS & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"A SOVEREIGN REMEDY"

FOR SORE EYES, CHAFED SKIN, PILES, INSECT BITES, STINGS, SCALDS, CUTS, SUNBURN, EARACHE, NEURALGIC and RHEUMATIC PAINS, THROAT COLDS, and SKIN AILMENTS generally, is

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,

Large Pots, 13½d. each (English rate). Free from Animal Fat.

W. C. FITZGERALD, Chemist, Wellington, New Zealand, writes:—"It is without exception the best healing Ointment I ever used."

A CEYLON PLANTER writes:—"I used your Ointment myself, and for my estate coolies, who were much troubled with very ugly sores on their legs, and I know it to be a very valuable article."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FULLY QUALIFIED LADY DOCTORS, FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEONS and FEMALE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, desirous of Employment on [illegible] are requested to address the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, Lahore, stating their qualifications and the Salary, pay and allowances they would expect.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. HENRY COURTNENAY WRIGHT has been THIS DAY ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

WALLACE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1897.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company in Bombay, from August last, and we are now prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS at Current Rates and to issue Policies.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of Motion to the following effect will be moved before the Meeting of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M. :—

(1) By C. [illegible] Underwood, Esq., M.D., that the Commissioner be requested to submit estimates of the cost of providing a complete system of disinfecting chambers in each district of the city with the cost of establishment necessary to work the same.

(2) By Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to report as to the number and localities of the storm-water drains and sewers in the city that may not have been cleaned for the last five years or more; also the number of sewers and storm-water drains that are not provided with manholes for facilitating their cleaning.

(3) By Professor O. V. Muller: that whenever new roads or streets are constructed by the Municipality well selected trees or palms should, if possible, be planted along the sides. That a similar course should gradually be adopted, when practicable, in the case of existing streets.

L. W. MICHAEL, Acting Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Office, 3rd December, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE

SILK HATS, | FROCK COATS,
GLOVES, | MORNING COATS,
TIES, | VESTS,
SHIRTS. | TROUSERS.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
TAILORS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.

OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS

(Printed with any wording that may be desired.)

INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.

XMAS NUMBERS 1897,

RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.
GRAPHIC
ILLUSTRATED London News
LADIES' PICTORIAL
HOLLY LEAVES
GENTLEWOMAN

BLACK AND WHITE with Coloured Plates.
QUEEN
TRUTH
SKETCH
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.

Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments ...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,363,174.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Fund.
1876	£240,739	£37,914
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—3, Forbes Street.

WM. D. GRAHAM, Resident Secretary.

AGENTS:—Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1886 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1885 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs 10.
Single Copy..............................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRÜCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 9.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL., For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1898:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th December, 1897, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th December, 1897, for the Election of Deputy-Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED our OFFICE from Bank Street TO HORNBY ROW, FORT, NORTH SIDE.

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & CO., LD.

Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA, Honorary Secretary.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1898-99 of the various Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Grey Cotton, Puttees, Cotton Twill, Khaki Drill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Drab Webbing, &c.

The materials are required to be of purely Indian manufacture.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th December, 1897. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Major, Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 9th November, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6¼ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co., Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE, THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,

General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN HILL.

BURNSIDE.—A pucka-built HOUSE, with Verandah running all round and containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, two Bedrooms with two Dressing Rooms and two Bath Rooms attached, also Pantry and Godown, Servants' out-houses and kitchen. The House is furnished throughout and has a Garden and Badminton Court. It is centrally situated, being near the Church, Library and Post Office, and stands in its own grounds measuring (33) guntas.

Apply by letter stating offer to "Box, No. 55," care of this Office.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).

Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.

Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

BOLTON & Co., beg to remind their Constituents of the Approach of the Season of—

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL.

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock specially imported is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruits.

Angelica,
Apricots,
Greengages,

Cherries,
Strawberries,
Raspberries,

Mixed.
Pine Apples,
Oranges,

In cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums
Eleme Figs
China Preserves,

American Fruits,
Plum Puddings,
Mince Meat,

Nougat.
Muscatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

In 100 Varieties, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per Box.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Almonds
Chocolate Pastilles
Chocolate Beans
Chocolate Pistache
Chocolate Pralines
Chocolate Cream
Chocolate Dragees
Chocolate Liquer

Apricoted Raspberries
Jujubes
Almonds
Liqueur Comfits
Avelines
Nougat
Pralines

Pralines a la Rose
Nougatines
Apricotines
Neapolitaine Chocolate.

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

Holly Wreaths, Mistletoes, Ivy, Xmas Tree, Ornaments, Flags, Wax Candles, Sprays, Festoons, &c. Carlsbad Wafers, Paris Biscuits, Dessert, Maccaroons, Ratafias, &c.

NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS, the largest Stock ever imported before.

Thousands to Select from 8 As. to Rs. 200 each

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE TO CHOOSE FROM.

And besides the above, 10,000 other articles, each from Re. 1, to Rs. 1,000.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 3	30 7	36 8	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 6	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 6	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

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W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1320
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mas	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	125
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,080
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,040
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	490
Manuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	385
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	280
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	840xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	156½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	300	75	0	325
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	810
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
olkart	—	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad.v.	700	1,000	600	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	520
Anglo-Indian	1,340	—	60	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	615	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	825
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	560xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	995
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	515
hulia Ginning and Pressing DCo., Ld.	480	250	all	dvdRs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,100	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	610
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,200	500	500	25	725
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,560
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
rado-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	226
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	222½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	845	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,080
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,550
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,572½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,200
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	345
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,180
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	870
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,105
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	916
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	800xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	285
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	380
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	600	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	645
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	50
Venishunker Lukshmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	258
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	300	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	248
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	497½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,400	100	100	133	158
Telephone Co.	9,800	251	100	dvdRs1	27 3-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced 99 1-8
Three and-a-half per cent 1893 100-2
Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans ... 120 & 121
New French Loan 5 per cent, 1872 ....
City of Paris Loan ....
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 105

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns .... Rs. 16-1
Carolus ....
Mexican Dollars ....
Gold Five-Franc Pieces .... —
Bar Silver 79
Gold Leaf 25-10
Bar Gold, English (100 touch) 25-12
Bar Australian 25-10
Bar Bombay 25-10
Bar Pekin 25-4

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 2 31-32
do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 1-32
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	...
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	..
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 3-16
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 5-16
Do. Credits	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 5-32
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 9-32
France	3 Do. do.	159¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	160¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	60 days' do.	99 3-8
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	60 days do.	99 11-16
[illegible]	30 days do.	150 x 205

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—Dec. 2.

10 p.m. 73.9

FRIDAY.—Dec. 3.

6 a.m. 70.7
10 a.m. 75.9
2 p.m. 82.0
4 p.m. 81.3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7-43m., 9-18a. Low water, 1-41m., 2-8a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Church Gate Station, 7-38 a.m. (Railway time).
Brigade Parade of Volunteer Corps, Esplanade.
Result of University Examinations.
Bazaar in aid of Wesleyan Church, Town Hall.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 8-31m., 10-3a. Low water, 2-45m., 2-46a.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Mozaffari and Wardha entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Warora yesterday; the steamer Yamaguchi Maru left it on Thursday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Oglagia left the dock on Thursday.

Free Library.—The opening of the "Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar Free Library and Reading Room" will take place, at 8 o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum.

The Death of a Pundit.—Owing to the sad demise of Pundit Gattulaljee at Bhavnagar yesterday, Messrs. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas and Co.'s office in Hummum Street was closed to-day out of respect to his memory.

Bandora.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bandora will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 1 p.m., to consider the present sanitary condition of the town. The meeting will be held in D'Monte Library, and Mr. D'Monte will preside.

Church of Our Lady of Victories, Mahim.—To-morrow (Sunday) his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay holds a pastoral visitation at the above named Church. His Grace will also distribute the First Holy Communion and have Confirmation Service at 7-30 a.m.

Lecture.—Mr. Fakirchund Premchund, J.P., will deliver a lecture on "General views on Social Reforms amongst the Jains," at the Mangrole Jain Sabha, at 7-30 p.m., on Sunday. Mr. Goolabchund Motichund Damania, B.A., LL.B., J.P., solicitor, High Court, will preside.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Saturday).—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 7th inst.

Meher Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November last was 2,834, the daily average being 94, and the number of new admissions 661—Parsees 635, Hindus 998, Mahomedans 401, and Christians 799. Ninety-five children were vaccinated during the month.

St. Andrew's Feast at Bandora.—This evening, at 6-30, solemn Vespers will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, in honour of its patron saint, followed by sermon in Marathi by the Revd. J. A. Gonsalves, of Worlee Chapel. To-morrow the High Mass will be sung at 10 a.m. with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. (Sermon in English by the Revd. Rector, St Xavier's College. St. Victor's Band will be in attendance for both the services.

The Bhuleshwar Library.—This Library was closed on Thursday on account of the death of Pundit Shri Gatoolalji Ghunshamji. The deceased was appointed an Honorary life member of this institution in 1886, for his literary attainments and for the interest he took in its welfare. The library has lost in him a most prominent member, the best scholar of Oriental science, and a good sympathiser.

One Out of Ten Lakhs.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Montague charged a Hindu labourer, employed at the Bombay Mint, with theft of a silver Cashmere coin. In the usual course accused when passing through the gate was examined by the gate-keeper, and the silver coin which was one out of the ten lakhs brought to Bombay to be converted into coins of British currency, was found concealed on his person. He was convicted and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Conference.—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Western India is now in Session at the Bowen Memorial Church, under the joint presidency of Bishops Thoburn and Foss. The services in connection with the Conference are as follows:—Prayer meeting at 7-30 a.m., business session at 10 a.m., conference love feast on Saturday at 8 p.m. with preaching on Sunday, at 11 a.m., by Bishop Thoburn, and at 6 p.m. by the Revd. Dr. Goschen, president of the Women's College, Baltimore, U. S. Besides the above there will be a public meeting at Grant Road M. E. Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when several addresses will be delivered. All the meetings of the Conference are open to the public

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting will be held at the Society's rooms, on Monday next, at 5-30 p.m. The papers to be read include:—(1) Camping in Chambs, by Mr. Harold Littledale, M.A. (2) A new *Curcuma* from the Deccan, by Surgeon-Captain D. Prain. (3) Notes on a species of *Colias* found in Ladak, by Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S. (4) A probable Hybrid between the Scarlet-backed Flower-pecker and the Fire-breasted Flower-pecker, by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker, F.Z.S. Miscellaneous Notes:—(a) The protective power of scent in animals, by Mr. N. C. Macleod. (b) Speed of flight in Butterflies, by Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, I.M.S. (c) The migration of Butterflies, by Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, I.M.S. (d) Curious accident to a Palm Civet, by Mr. A. L. Butler.

Thana News.—Our correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—At the Thana Railway station up to the end of last month the authorities examined all passengers coming into Thana as well as going to Bombay. The result of this has been that Thana to this day has been free from plague. The examination of persons has been discontinued from the 1st instant. On Sunday last a house, belonging to Shet Ratansi Premji, situated in the Bazaar Path, was disinfected by the direction of Mr. F. A. Moos, plague authority. Dead rats are said to have been discovered in the house in question. There were nineteen persons detained yesterday under observation in the Segregation camp near the Railway station. The men arrived at Thana from plague-infected areas.

Suicide of an Unfortunate Woman.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the morgue by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Yemoobai, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, residing on the fourth storey of a house at Gowlee Mohalla. The deceased lived with her brother, and both of them were deaf and dumb. About noon, on Thursday, the deceased was seen seated in the room of her relative in the same house. She left the room, and shortly after the noise of a fall was heard. The people residing in the house went up to the chowk, and it was then discovered that the deceased had jumped over the railings of the chowk and fallen on the pavement below. She was unconscious and was bleeding from a wound on the head. The police were informed, and she was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival she was pronounced to be dead and her body was removed to the morgue. It was stated that for the last three months Yemoobai had been behaving strangely. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

The Bluthner Pianos.—Under the heading of "Saxon Industries" and in connection with the Saxon and Thuringian Industrial Exhibition held at Berlin, the "German Times," published at Berlin, writes as follows:—"At the Saxon and Thuringian Exhibition, which was closed on the 19th of last month, the firm had a show of no less than eight grands and as many uprights, the internal workmanship and the superb and highly artistic finish of the cases being subjects of universal admiration, but, with the public spirit and generosity for which he is known, Commerzienrath Bluthner declined to compete, thus giving others a chance to walk away with the available awards—which they fairly deserved. The award-jury, however, could not let such a liberal action pass unnoticed, so that one read in the Exhibition newspaper of October 17, at the head of the list of awards under group XIX. as follows:—"The firm of Julius Bluthner has certainly exhibited without taking part in the competition in an unselfish spirit; but the prize-jury unanimously acknowledged that the grands and uprights exhibited by the firm may serve—in respect of their technical finish and in their unsurpassed beauty of tone—as an example and ornament to the whole of this industry, and are therefore deserving of the highest praise."

Suicide of a Young Khoja.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Jaffer Hassam, a Khoja student, aged sixteen years, son of Hassambhoy Noormahomed, a book-keeper in the Star of India Mill, residing at Momonwada Road. The deceased had been attending the Anjuman-i-Islam School, and last month he went up for the Matriculation examination, the result of which has not been declared. On Thursday night he took his meal with his father and retired to bed as usual. About 2 o'clock on the following morning the father awoke on hearing the deceased breathing very heavily. The father asked him what the matter was with him, and Jaffer replied: "Nothing, but one of my nostrils has stopped up." He added "Be bold, do not be discouraged, trust in God, and be patient," and then closed his eyes. The father got frightened and sent for Dr. Da Gama, who arrived, and on examination found the deceased suffering from opium poisoning. Dr. Da Gama advised his removal to a hospital, and the father accordingly took deceased to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be dead by the house-surgeon. The father in his evidence stated that Jaffer was quite steady and had not kept bad company. He was not in the habit of taking opium and enjoyed good health. The father could not assign any reason for his committing suicide. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

Fatal Struggle over a Chicken.—Dhondoo Anunta, a goldsmith, aged forty-five, residing in a room of a ground floor chawl at Tank Bunder, reported to the police at half-past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, that he had a quarrel with one Rama Baloo, a neighbour, over a small chicken, which the latter claimed from him, and as he refused to return the fowl, the accused struck him on the left side of the head with a piece of iron ladle, causing an incised wound about two inches deep. The police removed the man to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination by the house-surgeon he was pronounced to be not in any immediate danger and was detained for treatment. The police then arrested the accused on a complaint signed by the complainant. Inquiries were made from which it appears that a struggle took place at 2 p.m. that day between the complainant and the accused over the chicken, the complainant having the ladle in his hand. In the struggle both of them fell to the ground, and the complainant's hand, in which he held the ladle, accidentally coming under the head the injury was caused. The complainant grew worse, and at 3 o'clock on the following morning the house-surgeon informed the police that the man's condition was critical. Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was summoned to take down the dying declaration, of the man, but before his arrival the complainant expired. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	6
B Mandvi and Omerkhadi	1	2	24
C Dhobi Talao, Khara Talao, and Khumbarwada	5	1	25
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E [illegible]nd Nagpada and Tardeo	4	0	24
F Parel	1	0	3
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1*	7	16
Total	13	10	106
Total plague deaths to date	13,592	11,377	
Same date last year	21	20	134
Total mortality same date 1895	..	...	61

* Recent arrival from Poona (two days ago).

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Deaths 2

THE CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.

The fact that during the last fortnight there has been no marked advance in the plague mortality gives good ground for hope that we shall be spared from a second epidemic of a really serious kind during the cold season. One very hopeful feature of the situation is the comparative mildness of the type of non-imported cases. An instance has occurred just lately of a plague stricken man having eluded anxious search for him by the authorities for no less a period than ten days. It need scarcely be said that ten or twelve months ago a patient attacked with the disease would have been either killed or cured in a much shorter time than ten days, and would not have had the strength to move from place to place every day.

The experience gained at the Segregation Camps has led to various changes being made in the arrangements. The principal alteration is that persons who can afford to do so are required to buy their own grain, and the cost of feeding only comes upon the rates in the case of very poor persons. This change will materially reduce the cost of the Segregation Camps which last month amounted to 3 annas 7 pies per diem for each inmate, the three annas representing the cost of food, and the odd 7 pies the outlay charge for supervision. The passengers sent to the camps from Victoria Terminus will for the next week be placed under the escort of the Native soldiers, instead of police sepoys. In reference to the complaints which have been expressed regarding the marching of persons off to the camps, instead of providing conveyances for them, it may be stated that only able-bodied men are required to walk. Women, infirm persons, and children are sent to the camps in reckias, and anyone who has the means is at liberty to hire a hack victoria or other conveyance to take them to the camp.

MORE PLAGUE DOCTORS.

The arrivals by the Caledonia, yesterday, included the following medical men sent out for plague duty:—Doctors W. and H. Vines, S. Warman, H. Kropp, S. B Stewart, A. E. Stevens, W. C. Hassock, L. Winter, R. W. Jameson, Pitchford, W. Barrow, R. D. Dalal, T. C. Jones, C. Kemp, H. C. Selby, Bruce, Must, and Parker.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT BANDORA.

The Special Sanitary Committee of the Bandora Municipality met on Thursday night to consider a letter which had been addressed to them by Sir James Campbell. Sir James' letter was as follows:—

"With reference to your letter, dated the 29th ultimo (about the stoppage of the medical examination of persons coming into Bandora) I have the honor to say you have been misinformed." The Committee at once despatched a telegram to Sir James to this effect:—

"Your letter No. 9454 of 1st December, addressed to our Chairman, has been placed before a special meeting of our Committee, and we desire to state that we are extremely thankful to you and your Committee for having kindly arranged the examination of railway and other passengers coming into Bandora, and it is the Committee's belief that it is largely due to the careful examination of your medical officers that plague has been kept out of Bandora till now; some plague-stricken people having actually been stopped at the station. We learn from your letter, under acknowledgment, that there is some misunderstanding, and we desire to mention that, as a matter of fact, the examination has been stopped since yesterday. The Committee respectfully ask that the examination of in-coming passengers be resumed.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,096, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,629, making a total of 4,725 persons. Departures by sea 1,178, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,523, making a total of 4,701 persons.

LAST YEAR AND THIS: A COMPARISON.

The following statement shows the total number of deaths and plague deaths in Bombay during the past five weeks, reported upon, as compared with the corresponding weeks of last year:—

November 1896.

Week ending.	Total deaths excluding still-born.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
3rd Nov.	612	67	49
10th "	597	74	51
17th "	666	65	54
24th "	726	86	67
1st Dec.	742	100	61
Total	3373	392	281

November 1897.

Week ending.	Total deaths excluding still born.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.
2nd Nov.	708	67	44
9th "	689	70	53
16th "	673	82	47
23rd "	648	101	66
30th "	661	101	70
Total	3359	421	280

QUARANTINE CAMP.

The number of persons detained under observation in the various Segregation Camps were yesterday as follows:—Wari Bunder 1,555, Narelwady 989, and Modikhana 1,078.

Since the outbreak of plague in Khatkar Kalan, measures, the Lahore paper is informed have been in force for preventing the introduction of it into Phagwara. But since the last outbreak in the village of Khan Khana the following rules have been drawn up by the medical adviser to the Raja of Kapurthala and have received the Raja's sanction:

(1). A meeting of the Mohalladars to be called, and each of them told that he will be held personally responsible for the condition of his own particular mohalla. (2) He is required to visit every part of his mohalla every morning to see that sanitation is thoroughly attended; to receive the reports of householders and chowkidars as to any cases of illness that may have occurred of any kind whatever. (3) It will be the duty of householders in each mohalla, under penalty of fine, to report any and all cases of illness which may have occurred on their premises, to the Mohalladar at his morning visit. (4) Chowkidars and mohallas will keep an eye on all comers or goers, especially on any from an infected quarter. They will also report all cases of illness in their mohalla, however trivial, to the Mohalladar. (5) A Hospital Assistant has been asked for from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to be placed on special duty there, and a female Hospital Assistant is being sent from Kapurthala, who will at once examine cases of illness reported to them by the Mohalladar. (6) Should a case of plague be detected, it will be at once removed to hospital huts outside the city. Or if a doubtful case occurs it will be placed in the observation huts till it develops itself. (7) The whole of the house where a case has occurred will be evacuated until thoroughly disinfected. (8) Should more cases occur in the same mohalla, the advisability of evacuating the whole of the mohalla will be considered. (9). As there is a large grain market at Phagwara, a special guard will be placed over it.

THE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

The bazaar in aid of the funds of the Bombay Wesleyan Circuit, at the Town Hall, was continued yesterday afternoon, and was again largely attended. A good business was done, and this without undue pressure upon visitors to purchase. The junior pianoforte competition, held soon after the bazaar re-opened, attracted a good deal of attention. It was confined to children under thirteen years of age, who were given the choice of a selected piece from either Clementi, Beethoven or Mendelssohn. The first prize of Rs. 10 went to Miss Daisy Schneider, aged 10 years, and the second, Rs 5, to Master George Nelson, aged eight and a-half. The millinery competition proved so attractive on the previous day that another was held last evening, the first prize going to Mr. Morgan, a sailor, and the second to Mr. Lane. The prize for a bouquet was taken by Mrs. Sefton. The concerts at six and at a quarter-past nine were well attended and went off well. The instrumental music at the first concert comprised a pianoforte solo by Miss Walton, and a gavotte by the Naval Amateur String Band. The soloists were Mrs. Bollam, Mr. Ault, Miss K. Brennan, Miss Mayhew, and Mr. H. O. Coates. Miss Fredoux recited a piece of her own composition, entitled "The Fashion," and the concert closed with a quartette, "Sleep gentle Sleep," by Mrs. Bollam, Mr. and Mrs. Redmayne, and Mr. Speakman. At the after-dinner concert the vocalists were Mrs. Schultz, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Redmayne, Miss Banks, and Miss Gallagher, Mr. Speakman, and Mr. Redmayne. The Naval Band rendered an opening polka, and recitations were given by Miss Mayhew and Mr. Wilkins. The proceeds of the bazaar on the first day were about Rs. 1,100.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

CONCEALMENT OF A SUSPECTED PLAGUE CASE.

IMPERATRIX vs. ABDUL KADIR WALAD FAKIRSAHEB.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. W. C. Shepherd, first-class magistrate of Kalyan, who, in September last, convicted the accused of concealing a case of suspected plague and fined him Rs. 100. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused.

The accused said in learnt that his son was sick on a Saturday night, and died early on Sunday morning. He was sick in the house of accused's sister's son. Accused was at Fuchuddin Don's house, and did not see his son before he died. He did not know who informed him. He was looking after the other sick people in the bungalow, and sent word to tell the doctor. He could not say who it was whom he sent. Dr. Dadina came on Saturday morning, and at that time he did not know that his son was sick. His son was invited to come to Hasan Mahomed Taki's house. He came from Bombay on Saturday. Accused was not sure that he gave information. He gave information about the other sick persons, but not about this case.

The magistrate, in his finding, remarked it appeared that, in this case, the offence was admitted. Accused heard of his son's sickness, but instead of, according to law, taking immediate steps, he took no steps whatever. He urged in his defence that many members of his family were sick, and that he was in great distress of mind. This seemed to be true, but he nevertheless omitted to perform a most important public duty. Accused was one of the chief and most influential men in Kalyan. It was, therefore, in the magistrate's opinion, especially his duty to set an example. The court did not believe that he deliberately concealed a case, but he failed in his duty in not taking proper care that information was given. He was found guilty of disobeying rule 6 of the plague rules and fined Rs. 100.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the application.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

IMPERATRIX vs. KRISHNA BIN BHAWANI.

The prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. R. A. Graham, Joint Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, on the 14th October last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Saamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a woodseller, and his wife were charged with murder committed at Guledgud in the District of Bijapur on the 19th August last, while another man was charged with abetment of the offence. The deceased Kallawa was a Kurubbar girl, about twelve years of age. On the morning of the 19th August, she left her home at Kotikal to go and sell milk and curds at Guledgud. On former occasions when she had thus gone out, she had come back by midday. As she did not return on this occasion, her father went out to look for her, and as he did not find her, he made a report to the police. Next morning in a nullah near Guledgud was found the upper half of a body, the lower half of which appeared to have been eaten by wild animals. The face was intact and was recognised by her father to be that of his missing daughter. The remains of her clothing were found close by, and on or near the body was found a small piece of rope. The body and the rope were sent to the dispensary at Bagalkot, but as most of the internal organs were gone, the hospital assistant made no *post-mortem* examination. He found no marks externally, and found that the bones of the neck were uninjured. Apparently, said the Sessions Judge, it did not occur to him to make any examination of the tissues of the neck or brain in order to find out the cause of death, because a rope having been sent to him with the body, he thought the inference drawn by the police was that death had been caused by the rope; and he thought it sufficient to record his opinion that death had not been caused by the rope. It would have been very much better, in Mr. Graham's opinion, if he had made a detailed examination. It appeared to Mr. Graham that, in not doing so, he neglected his duty. Very shortly after the occasion on which the deceased was seen alive, the accused gave his brother two silver anklets to sell; this brother attempted to sell them to three different persons; and a few days later, accused sold a pair of gold earrings to a woman at Kaladgi; and, when arrested on the 25th August, the accused had two more ornaments in his possession. He also produced a nosering from the top of the wall of a hut close to his own, and subsequently he took the police to a prickly-pear bush not far from the nullah, and when some of the prickly-pear had been cut away, there were found in the bush a basket, a brass pot, and two earthen pots. The ornaments abovementioned belonged to the deceased, and were on her person when she left home for the last time; and the pots were those in which she carried her curds and milk, the pots being placed in the basket which she carried on her head. The ornaments had been put on the girl for the Panchmi festival which had taken place some days previously, and the girl had been allowed to go on wearing them after the festival was over. The accused had made a confession, in which he admitted that he had called the girl in while his wife, the second accused, was out getting water, and that he had killed the girl before his wife came back. He said that while he was trying to throttle the girl, she bit his thumb; that he took the ornaments off her; and that in the evening, he took the body out and threw it in the nullah. The wife's story differed in that she said she was present all the time, and that, by threatening her, her husband made her help him; and that she consequently held the deceased's legs while her husband throttled her. There was no evidence against the other accomplice, and he and the accused's wife were acquitted and discharged. The accused Krishna was found guilty of murder, and as it was a particularly brutal one, he was sentenced to death.

Their lordships, after taking into consideration the whole of the evidence in the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Kishna bin Bhawani.

SEQUEL TO THE FANASWADY SWINDLING CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chaturbhuj Callianji, a Hindu, again appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 2,915, preferred against him by one Goolam Hoosein Soltani, an old Borah. Mr. Kolah, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute while Mr. G. W. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused. On the 9th of August the complainant filed an information against one Ravishunker Shewram, an old religious mendicant, and Shamsherali Alibux, charging them with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,915 and obtained warrants for their arrests. The circumstances under which the complainant had been duped out of the money by these two men have already been published. They were charged before the magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, and after some hearings they were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. Subsequently the complainant filed another information against the present accused, stating that from the vigilant enquiries made by the police and from certain information they received, it had been ascertained that the house at Fanaswady, where he was swindled of Rs.2,915 by the two convicts, was kept by the present accused Chaturbhuj, who had taken a leading part along with the other accused. The complainant further stated that he had distinctly mentioned in his first information laid in court on the 9th August last that there was a Hindu present in the house, and that Hindu he had now learnt was the present accused. Under the circumstance he prayed for a warrant of arrest against the accused, who was accordingly arrested and brought up before the magistrate. After the evidence was recorded, the accused in his defence pleaded an alibi, saying that at the time mentioned by the complainant he was at Igatpuri. Mr. Roughton produced two European Railway servants as witnesses for the defence, and they gave evidence in support of the plea put forth by the accused. The magistrate in disposing of the case observed that he would congratulate the legal members on both sides upon the case being brought to a termination after a prolonged inquiry, which lasted for three or four months. When the information in the first case was filed, Chaturbhuj's name was not mentioned, but after some time Shamsherali, one of the convicted accused, was said to have mentioned his name. But Shamsherali being an accomplice in the matter, his evidence should be taken with the greatest precaution. He was not supported by any independent testimony. He might have many reasons to give Chaturbhuj's name, perhaps to screen some other man. Besides, his Worship added, it was difficult to identify a stranger in his own dress who was first seen in a foreign dress. For the defence the evidence showed that accused had been at Igatpuri on the day the complainant was cheated by the other accused. The two European Railway servants gave evidence to that effect, and their evidence could not be doubted, as they had no reason to perjure themselves. The magistrate for these reasons discharged the accused.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Tomtit Race for a prize offered by a member of the Club. Start at 3-30 p.m.

	Yacht's name.	Entered by
1.	Coralie	Mr. C. H. Byrne.
2.	Cygnet	Mr. E. C. Richards.
3.	Lorna	Mr. M. P. Baird.
4.	May	Comdr. W. Chandler
5.	Midget	Officers, R. A.

Ship's Boat's Race.—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
1 H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr Geo W Silvester
2 H M S Magdala's Galley	Lt L H Richardson, RN
3 H M S Plassy's Cutter	Lt A B France
4 R I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monk
5 The "Ravenna's" Cutter	Mr D M Ferguson

Yacht's Race.—Start 4 p.m.

	Yacht's name.	Entered by
1.	Turquoise	Mr. F. S. Luard.
2.	Hulda	Mr. J. P. Chrystal.
3.	Red Rose	Rear Admiral Sir John Hext, R. N.
4.	Violet	Commander T. G. R. Finny.
5.	Mannikin	Officers, R.A.

Course for all 3 races No. 1 (reversed), viz.:—From Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock round South Karanja buoy, leaving both to port, and back to Committee Vessel, which will be left to starboard at both start and finish.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 2nd December:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Colombo	Constance.
Colombo	Salut.
Jask	Arab.
Bangalore	Essae Cook care of Mr. Brain, Main Street.
Cutch Mandvie	Lieut. A. W. D. Harrington Passenger s. s. Bahadur care of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., Prince's Dock.
Calcutta	Mathew Bellis Grandult So avan.
Parabgarh	Foujdar Singh Constable Police at Chanarchali.
Karachi	Allimahomed care of Noormahomed Secretariat House 196, Apollo Bunder.

Rowlands' Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE FAMINE.

UNSPENT BALANCES.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was held at the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, on Monday last, at which the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean presided. It was decided to allot a further sum of Rs. 40,000, out of Rs. 42,000, which the Punjab Committee have been able to return to Calcutta, to the Central Provinces, where the need for blankets and other clothing is still very pressing.

The Committee had also before them the question of the ultimate disposal of any unspent balances which may remain in the hands of District Committees after the cessation of charitable relief operations. It was decided that where the local expenditure had exceeded the ear-marked subscriptions raised in the district (i.e., subscriptions for local relief only), then the surplus must be remitted to the Provincial Committees, who will, for the present, retain their unspent balances until further orders are issued by the Central Committee.

In districts, however, where expenditure has been met entirely by ear-marked contributions, and without any assistance from the General Fund, then in such cases District Committees are to be empowered to lodge their unspent balances in the Post Office Savings Bank, which will invest the amount in Government securities, under the ordinary rules, in the name of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner.

A letter was read from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Committee intimating that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Local Government, the Provincial Committee had decided to close all relief operations at once.

The Committee also considered recent correspondence which had been received from the Bombay Committee relating to the expenditure of the fund money in certain districts in the Bombay Presidency where actual famine no longer exists but where the distress, originally caused by famine, is being prolonged through the recrudescence of plague. The Government of India had already been consulted on the subject, and the Committee unanimously agreed that the expenditure was quite justified, and that the Bombay Committee be advised accordingly.

Expenditure which had been incurred in a certain district of Bombay, on the provision of "Shades" to protect the relief workers from the sun, was also approved.

Attention was drawn to a paragraph in a recent issue of "Truth" in which it was alleged that there had been a "particularly gross instance of the misapplication of the fund" in the Madras Presidency, viz., that the cost of transport of certain coolies had been defrayed from the Famine Fund, instead of being paid by Government.

The Vice-Chairman reported that he had made enquiries from Madras, and found that there was not a vestige of truth in the allegation.

It was resolved that a letter be sent from the Central Committee to the Editor of "Truth," informing him that the statement contained in his paper was quite incorrect, that no money whatever had been expended from the fund on the occasion in question, and that the fund was administered by a committee independent of Government which had no power to incur any expenditure from the monies of the fund.

The following papers were laid on the table for information:—(a) Correspondence regarding a cargo of grain from America despatched by the s. s. City of Everett. (b) A letter from certain Missionaries in Madras complaining of the administration of the fund in the district of Cuddapah. (c) Copies of letters addressed by his Excellency the Viceroy to the Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Derby, and to the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow. (d) A letter of thanks addressed by the Chairman, Sir Francis Maclean, to the honorary treasurer of the Canadian Indian Famine Fund.

The transfer of Rs. 1,000 from the fund to the office account was authorized.

With reference to the statement which had appeared in some of the local papers to the effect that about a lakh of rupees had been expended by the Calcutta office on establishment, stationary, etc., which statement was entirely incorrect and exaggerated, it was resolved that a true statement of the actual expenditure be prepared.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

A correspondent, writing from Bushire, under date the 20th November, says:—The 10th of November was observed a gala day here, as elsewhere throughout the whole of the Persian Empire, being the birthday of H. I. M. the Shah-in-Shah. All the flagstaffs of the Foreign Consulates in Bushire were dressed in honor of the occasion. The usual salutes were fired from the saluting battery and the gunboats present. The Foreign Consuls paid the usual ceremonial visits to the Governor in the evening.—Dr. Hanck, the newly appointed Consul for the German Empire, has arrived: he is the first German Consul for Bushire.—Dr. M. Darwin McIlrath, the Foreign correspondent of the "Interocean" of Chicago, who is travelling in Persia, has left here, with Mrs. McIlrath, for Shiraz and the interior of Persia.—Mr. Horace Rumbold, of the British Legation, Teheran, who was here for a few days, has left for Europe.—The periodical dust-storms and high winds, the fore-runners of the fast approaching rain and cold season, commenced from the 13th instant. The thermometer readings which showed on the 14th about 73° on the following day (15th) fell to about 59°.—The newly-appointed Governor of Bushire, H. E. Mohamed Hussein Khan, arrived here on the 15th inst., and was received with all the honors due to his rank.—The mail steamer Patna which arrived here from Busrah on the 13th, and which was to leave on the same day, could not do so until the 15th inst., on account of bad weather, the sea being very rough. Scarcely a boat would venture out, even with the inducements of double the usual fare.

A CRICKET MATCH AT NANDOD.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last, the 28th ultimo, on the Nandod Gymkhana ground, between the Gymkhana and the team selected from the whole Rajpipla State. Early in the morning a large concourse of people collected to witness the game, while his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Chatrapati Chatrasingji, who gives every encouragement to this manly and popular game, accompanied by his medical adviser, Dr. Edalji Dorabji Patel, graced the occasion with his presence. The visitors having won the toss the Gymkhana were sent in to bat, and the play commenced exactly at eight. At about half-past nine all the players of the Gymkhana were out, and the score stood at 103, to which the excellent batting of Kumar Shri Digvijisingji contributed the greatest share, while the bowling on the opposite side of Messrs. Jehangirshaw and Haribhow were invariably deserving of great praise. Shortly after the outsiders went in to bat, but scarcely had their score reached the total of 75 when they had to retire. The powerful bowling of Kumar Saheb Shri Digvaysingji, Thakore Saheb Shri Prabhatsingji, and Mayan Dhaneshvar Daru, with the wicket keeping of Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Patel, were the special features of attraction, and constantly evoked loud and enthusiastic cheers from the admiring spectators. After lunch the Gymkhana, going in, scored 88, thus making a grand total of 194 runs. After which the Rajpipla players quickly went in to bat, but were all out when they had barely scored 35, which made a total of 111. Thus, at about 5 p.m., the match terminated, resulting in a win of 83 runs for the Gymkhana.

THE DEATH OF MR. V. E. BOOTH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Vivian Elphinstone Booth, who has been connected with the Export Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company for some years. The melancholy event took place on the 1st instant at the St. George's Hospital. The deceased gentleman went home on leave in June last and returned in October. It was observed that he was not in very good health, and a few days after he entered the above hospital where he remained under Dr. Boyd's care, and notwithstanding all the skill, medical aid, and attention that was paid to the patient he succumbed to the attack of enteric fever, from which he was suffering. He is much missed by his many private and business friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his suavity, genial disposition, and happy nature, and his demise at an early age is greatly to be deplored. The funeral was largely attended, and on arrival of the cortege at the Sewry Cemetery the coffin, which was covered by wreaths and crosses, was borne to its last resting place by some of his most intimate friends. The Rev. Mr. Taylor conducted the service, which was solemn and impressive. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. S. Abraham, S. A. Nathan, Silas Benjamin, S. C. Goldsworthy, J. H. Symington, E. Rivers-Smith, Walter Lang, Reginald Gilbert, F. A. Reddie, H. E. Proctor, C. G. Giro, J. N. Dallaporta, R. Watson Smythe, W. C. Symons, S. S. Hudson, F. C. Allen, W. J. A. Foulkes, F. M. Flower, A. M. Tod, R. B. Nixon, C. E. Nixon, Max Denso, J. C. Kiddle, A. H. Froom, T. W. Birket, G. A. Watson, R. Reeve, J. Meyer, J. A. Wight, F. Lawrence, R. P. Warburton, C. Webster, J. Lawrence, F. Firth, Sorabjee Hakim, Dorabjee Sorabjee, and others.

THE LATE COLONEL MOBERLY.

The news of the death of Col. C. M. Moberly came as a shock to many of his former fellow-worshippers at the Cathedral. After over 30 years in India, Col. Moberly retired from the service about five years ago, little did we think then that his enjoyment of family life in the old country would be of such short duration. The latter part of his service was spent in Bombay, and the Cathedral knew no more regular and devout worshipper than he. One of the original members of the Guild of St. Thomas, an associate of the C. B. S., a most regular and efficient chorister, a devout server—every morning saw him worshipping at the daily service, every Sunday and Saints Day found him in his place in the Choir. O si sic omnes! The Frere Fletcher children lost in him one who, from his repeated acts of kindness, they spoke of affectionately as "grandfather," and he of them as his grandchildren. On his return to England he settled first in South Norwood and served St. John's Church in the Choir and as Lay Reader: owing to his wife's ill-health he, with his family, moved to the warmer climate of Devonshire where also he was a regular helper at the Church in Paignton.—*Cathedral Magazine.*

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY DR. GILLESPIE.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The suit to recover damages instituted by Dr. J. W. D. Gillespie, house surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, against Sooleman Haji Oomer, again came on for hearing yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court. Mr. Godinho, pleader appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasji Setna. Further evidence on behalf of the plaintiff having been recorded, and after some evidence was adduced on behalf of the defendant, the Chief Judge held that there was no contributory negligence as alleged by the defence, and passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 200 for the injury caused to his person and Rs. 200 for the damage done to his bicycle, amounting in all Rs. 400, and certified Rs. 30 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

Beef Tea.—The enormous popularity of the oldest established of the Beef Tea preparations is strikingly exemplified by the fact that the Liebig Company's sales of their J. V. Liebig Extract during October have beaten all records since the formation of the Company more than thirty years ago; and we understand that this is not due to any unusual pushing in the way of trade bonuses, but simply in the ordinary course of business.

OFFERING A BRIBE IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT OFFICES.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Hukamchand Bhuttaji, a Marwari, stood charged with bribing a clerk in the office of the Registrar, Small Causes Court.

In delivering decision his Worship said: The evidence in this charge against the accused of offering a bribe to the complainant, a public servant, leaves no doubt in my mind that the accused did offer and place on the complainants desk, a four anna piece of money for the purpose of inducing the complainant to expedite the despatch of certain proceedings connected with suits instituted in the Small Causes Court by the accused and on which the accused must be convicted. The accused's behaviour after the admission to the office of the Registrar of the Court, shows that accused was aware that his act was an illegal one, but it appears probable from the evidence that illegal gratifications are given by suitors, and received by certain of the Small Causes Court officials, and is perhaps therefore possible that the accused, although aware of his act being a wrongful one, considered that the prevailing custom had rendered as merely nominal the illegality of bestowing these gratifications, and that he did not therefore look on it as a crime; but this gives him no legal excuse although consideration may be taken in the punishment inflicted. It must, however, be remembered that the accused has evinced no contrition; on the contrary, he denies his guilt persistently and defends his conduct by alleging that a trap was laid by the complainant to obtain money for pretended office purposes from him in order that a charge might be preferred against him so as to bring into prominence the vigilance of the complainant before his superior officer with a view to promotion, and for these allegations there are no grounds whatever and which do not command favorable consideration. It was also urged on the part of the defence that the sum of money was very small, and therefore not intended for bribe, but for paying court fees. It was, however, shown in evidence that the lowest fee for the particular matter accused was then engaged in would be a rupee. The value of the money cannot be seriously considered in the decision of the court given, as it was as a reward to a public servant for showing favour to the accused in the exercise of his official functions. The accused is convicted of the offence under which he is charged, but I take into consideration his possible belief that he was committing a not very serious indiscretion. I sentence him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF DECEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad and Jubbulpore the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay, Bangalore and Colombo. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jeypore and Surat, and the minimum 5° in excess at Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Surat, and the lowest 42° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are almost clear everywhere. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The depressions in Sind has filled up considerably, and the weather is generally fine over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Dec. 3.

Friday:—The barometer has risen briskly in the Indus Valley and parts of Assam and Burma, elsewhere it has been generally steady, except Kashmir where it has fallen slightly to rapidly. The depression noticed in the North-West yesterday is shown to-day between Bikanir and Sirsa, but almost filled up in other respects. The distribution of pressure is unchanged. Pressure slightly exceeds the normal average over Burma, Bengal and the eastern half of the peninsula, but is still low for the time of year. Elsewhere winds are variable and light in Northern and Central India, between north-east and North-West over the Bay and easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The force is strong at Diamond Island. The mean temperature has fallen fast in Burma and generally changed irregularly elsewhere. The depression of temperature being below the average over Lower Burma is very remarkable, amounting to over ten degrees at Moulmein and Rangoon. At these two stations the day temperatures yesterday were sixteen degrees lower than usual. Over the greater part North-West India the heat is greater than usual, but in most remaining parts of India the variations are from normal. Slight and light showers have fallen in Upper and Lower Burma and Madura has received one-fifth of an inch of rain, but elsewhere the weather is rainless.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

The Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs.; winners (selling races excepted) after November 13, 5lbs.; twice or once of 500 sovs., 10lbs. extra; second to receive 100 sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5 sovs.; the only liability if forfeit be declared by Tuesday, November 16; 10 sovs. in addition if not then struck out, or 25 sovs for starters. Cup Course, one mile and six furlongs. (51 subs.)

Sir W Waldie Griffith's b f Asteria, by Tristan—Sonsie Queen, 3yrs, Chapman 1
Mr A Belmont's ch h Keenan, by Lisbon—Patrimony, 5yrs, Sloan 2
Mr G Maclachlan's b h Don Alonzo, by Long Taw—Dance Round, aged, Purkiss 3
Mr W Low's b c St Bris, by St Simon—Nandine, 3yrs 0
Mr R Lebaudy's ch h Count Schomberg, by Aughrim—Clonavarn, 5yrs 0
Mr Dabell's ch h The Rush, by Barcaldine—Whirlwind 5yrs 0
Mr E J Percy's b c Harvest Money by Doublon—Corn Rose, 4yrs 0
Mr J Bibby's ch m Chin Chin, by Philammon—Bye and Bye, 6yrs 0
Mr Murray Griffith's b c Sambre, by Bonnet Rouge—Mary, ... 0
Mr H T Barclay's b c Ashburn, by Bel Demonio—[illegible], 3yrs 0
Mr J [illegible]'s b c Harvest Back, by Little Duck—Ogania, 3yrs 0
Mr Wisson's ch h Wharfe, by Dan—Agna, 6yrs 0
Mr J L Dugdale's ch h Carmo Grang, by Carlton—Mystery, 4yrs 0

(Winner trained by R. Sherwood.)

Betting: 100 to 8 against Asteria, 75 to 20 Keenan 33 to 1 Don Alonzo.

Won by five lengths; a neck between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Lord Mayor of London has received the following communication:—

India Office, Nov. 18.—My Lord Mayor,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward copies of the first report of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, together with copies of letters from the Viceroy of India and the chairman of the Central Relief Committee, expressing on behalf of India the warmest acknowledgments for the sympathy and liberality shown towards the suffering people of India by the subjects of the Queen-Empress and by other communities in all parts of the world. Lord George Hamilton has recently expressed publicly his heartfelt appreciation of the magnificent liberality evinced by contributors to the Relief Fund, and his belief that the people of India are most grateful for the help that has been sent them from so many quarters, and especially from their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom and Canada.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor, your obedient servant, A. Godley.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

(2) "Viceregal Lodge, Simla, Oct. 4, 1897.—My Lord,—I have received from the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund the first report of his committee, giving an account of the operations of the fund from its inception to the end of July. I have the pleasure of forwarding the report to you, with a copy of the letter from Sir Francis Maclean, for your Lordship's information and for communication to the subscribers in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in such manner as you may consider advisable. I feel sure that this full and clear account of the operations of the fund cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to those who have so generously contributed towards the mitigation of the suffering caused by the famine. I venture to suggest that wide publicity might with advantage be given to the report by the distribution of copies to representatives of bodies of subscribers and to the Press. I trust that the report will be found to show clearly that the labourers of the Central Committee, of the Provincial District and Local Committees, and of all those associated with them in their work have been successful in attaining the objects towards which they were directed—viz., that the fund should be applied where it was most urgently required and in the manner calculated to relieve the greatest possible amount of distress; that it should be distributed in accordance with the conditions laid down for its administration and with the avoidance so far as possible of the abuses incident to charitable operations on so vast a scale. In conclusion, I desire to associate myself most fully with the expression of gratitude with which the report concludes. Our warmest thanks are due to all those who, by their munificent subscriptions or by their disinterested labours, have assisted in one of the greatest works of charity that the world has ever known. The debt can best be paid by the assurance that no effort has been spared to put the means placed in our hands to the best possible use, and that the amount of suffering that has been relieved and prevented is of incalculable magnitude.—I have, &c., Elgin.—The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M. P."

The letter from Sir Francis Maclean, chairman of the Central Relief Committee, to the Viceroy forwarded the report to his Excellency, and suggested means for its distribution through the Lord Mayors of London and Liverpool, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Earl of Derby, and Sir Frank Adam, of Manchester, all of whom had remitted munificent donations through the Colonial and foreign committees who had collected, and through the Indian newspapers, which had generously published the lists of subscriptions free.

THE PARIS NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Standard* understands that the situation in West Africa is the cause of some anxiety to Her Majesty's Government. Positions on the Lower Niger which are unquestionably part of the territory of the Royal Niger Company, and, therefore, under British protection, have been occupied by French troops. The attention of the Government of the Republic has been called to this fact, and a friendly request made for the withdrawal of a force which, unwittingly no doubt, has trespassed upon the territory of a friendly neighbour. That request, which was accompanied by conclusive proofs of the rights of Her Majesty's Government in the district in question, has not yet elicited a satisfactory reply, although the French Government does not attempt seriously to question the validity of the treaties on which the British Protectorate is based.

The Niger Company has ordered an expedition to be sent against Arko, one of the worst slave raiders in the Niger territories. The column will consist of 135 men with seven pounders and Maxims under Major Arnold.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Second Sunday in Advent, December 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Agnus in G.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 48, 187 and 172.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. Taylor.—Hymns 51, 193 and 52.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 6-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

Saturday, December 4.

5-15 p.m.—Communicants' service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-0 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 317, 27 and 189.
11-0 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 51 and 186.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 51, 49 and 47.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Bishop Thoburn.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Goucher.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m.—Sermon Rev. E. F. Frease.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Bishop Foss.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.

7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

Saturday, December 4.

Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.

11 a.m.—Public Service Sermon by Rev. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, D.D.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. J. F. Goucher, D.D.

Grant Road Church.

7-0 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. E. F. Frease.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. Bishop, C. D. Foss, D.D.

Mazagon Church, Wari Bunder.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. D. O. Fox.

Seamen's Rest, Frere Road.

7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. W. D. Waller.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

R. W. R. M. Gray, M.A. Pastor.
4-30 p.m.—Bible Class for young men and Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 47, 217 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon on the Holy Scriptures.—Hymns 48, 243 and 228.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FORT CHAPEL.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Catholic).

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Kemmer, S.J.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Hoene, S.J.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon, and Benediction by Father Hoene, S.J.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Service—Hymns 77, 76, 156 and 183.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 164, 85, 169 and 245.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 54, 7, 381.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 132, 60 and 61.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Kershaw.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Moore.
Alms for general expenses.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Harrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School with Bible Classes.
Wednesday—6 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 45, 303 and 240.
4-15 p.m.—Childrens Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 49, 266, and 226.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 268 and 516.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 103, 222, and 31.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Ouda, 3,049 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta 22nd November, with a cargo of 7,271 tons of coal.

The B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain G Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 19th November, via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Canara 1,216 tons, Captain E. Stabb will sail to-day, for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. P. Banker, Mr. C. Farqutas, Mr. Hanmantrao Bapujee and 125 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,639 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour, on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 109 horses, 38 syces, and the following passengers:—Mr. Hajee Alli Taleb and two friends, Mr. Mahomed Wahab Shumlan, Mr. ShookerMr, Saleh Mahomed, Mr. Abdul Adsonie, Mr. Alibin Hossein, Mr. Beatson, Mr. J. Abraham and 83 deck.

Marine Department.—Notifications, "Gulf of Martaban.—Rangoon River Entrance. Exhibition of the Spit-Light Vessel. Light further postponed.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 15th instant, that the exhibition of the twelve-mile light from the Spit Light-Vessel has been further postponed to end of December 1897."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 3.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
B	O'th Lo	727	Rogers	Hill	8-12	Muir & Co
C	Hoossenee	994	Hughes	N F		B & P S N Co
C	Muzaffari	1387	McAllister	N F		B & P S N Co
K	Clan Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp		F M & Co
N	Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi	4-12	Shepd & Co
	Savitri	72				Do.
N	Warora	2565		N F		M M & Co
Q	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	3-12	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Sabarmati	524	Fakeer	Bhownagar	4-12	S & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Ras Rowa	1852	Scorgie	Havre		W & A G A Co
2	Australia	2297	Tait	Liverpool	8-12	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	9-12	Rubattino Co
4	Letimbro	1417	Belsito	China	4-12	N G Italiana
5	Thames	2221	Dowell	China	8-12	P & O Co
15	Florida	2040	Henry	Dunkirk		J M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-12	M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Wardha	3976 gross tons				M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Simla s	Grier	Busreh, Nov. 19.
3	Warora s	Hugiel	Rangoon, Nov. 19.
	Caledonia s	Andrews	Marseilles, Nov. 18.
	Ouda s	Wilson	Calcutta, Nov. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Patna s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Canara, Captain Stabb, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The steamer Mozaffari, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 3.

Pike, Lt, Ms 1st E Yorks Regt, to join from England.
Ready, Lt, Ms 2nd Welsh Regt, from leave, from England.
Lugard, Brig-Genl, Ms Staff, from leave, from England.
Lambert, Major, Ms D J A G, from leave, from England.
Staunton, Lt, Ms H P, to rejoin, from England.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, off leave, from England.
Proudfoot, Lt-Col, Bo 9th B I, off leave, from England.
Hunter, Lt, Bo Pol Dept, on plague duty, from Savantvadi.
Moore, Surg-Capt, Bo I M S, off furlo, from England.
Walton, Capt, Bo 4th Bo Rifles, off furlo, from England.
Hay, Lt, Bo 2nd Baluchis, off furlo, from England.
Mitchell, Lt, Bo 24th Baluchistan Regt, off furlo, from England.
Campbell, Lt, Beng R E, from leave, from England.
Warren, Capt, Beng 3rd B I, from leave, from England.
Robinson, Lt, Beng 1st Shrop L I, from leave, from England.
Morris, Lt, Beng 3rd B C, from leave, from England.
Keen, Lt, Punj, 45 Sikhs, on duty, from England.
Duncan, Surg Major, Punj I M S, from leave, from England.
Babington, Col, Beng A A G from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 3.

Lugard, Brig Genl, Ms Staff, from leave to Wellington.
Proudfoot, Lt Col, 9th Bo I, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Hunter, Lt, Bo Pol Dept, on plague duty, to Poona.
Warren, Capt, Beng 3rd B I, on duty, to Allahabad.
Robinson, Lt, Beng 1st Shrop, L I, to rejoin, to Sitapur.
Morris, Lt, Beng 3rd B C, to rejoin, to Fyzabad.
Keen, Lt, Punj, 45th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1897.

1. The squadron will parade to-morrow Saturday, the 4th instant, at 6-20 a.m., on the General Parade Ground, to furnish an escort to H. E. the Governor, from Church Gate Station, Dress.—Khaki, Helmet, Spike and Chinchain, Jack boots.

2. The squadron will parade at Church Gate station at 6-30 a.m., on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki helmet, button and strap.

E. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th December 1897.

1. The Battalion will take part in the Brigade parade to-day (Saturday) the 4th instant, and will fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, at 4 p.m.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—St. Peters School—One double car to leave tram Terminus Mazagon at 3-15 p.m.

2. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain C. E. Palmer will command the Guard.

Dress—Review order Khaki.

3. The following promotion will take effect in F Company from this date.

Vol. H. Row, to be Lance-Corporal to complete establishment.

By order,
S. Moss, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th December, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade to-day Saturday at 4-15 p.m. sharp, in front of the Gymkhana Hotel, to take part in a Brigade parade of Volunteer Corps.

Dress.—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.

All members are particularly requested to attend.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd inst. and posted to No. 1 Sub-do. No. 1 Co.

No. 295 Gr. F. W. G. L. Greene.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. [illegible] No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving, inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OUR STOCK of Xmas Cards, Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents, consists of Latest Novelties at Prices to suit rich and poor. Acknowledged cheapest house.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MR. C. M. BHESANIA, Silk Merchant's NEW SHOP, at the Old Police Court Premises, No. 117, Hornby Row, Fort. Silks of all descriptions; Chinese, Japanese, French, etc., can be had at VERY CHEAP RATES. Trial order solicited.

FOR SALE.—LADY'S BICYCLE, quite New. Offers invited. Apply to Messrs. N.G. MANTRI and Co., near Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADY ROBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Stylish VICTORIA and HORSE, together or separately. Apply to "N.M.," care of this Office.

AT CRAWFORD'S AUCTION, on MONDAY, 6th inst., one Vis-a-Vis with BAY WALER and New Harness complete.

AUCTION SALE of Captain JAMES ROBERTSON'S FURNITURE, etc., at Linden House, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Ward's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER, for a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply with Testimonials to "S.W." care of this Office.

OLD ESTABLISHED PARIS FIRM, wishes to enter into communication with Firms in India with a view to the IMPORTATION of CORAHS. Address, H. G. M. A., Poste Restante, Place Bourse, PARIS, (France).

CHRISTMAS CARDS,—PHOTOGRAPHS of INDIAN VIEWS and CHARACTERS. Plain and Coloured from 8 Annas.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, 58, Medows Street.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A Choice Collection of INDIAN JEWELLERY, Silver ware, Sandalwood and Ivory Boxes for Presentation, Moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Humum Street, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Rs. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Rs. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price, SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

ALL our Celestinas are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, with electro-galvanised leather cloth, and no insects can injure them.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Novelties of every description. Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FREE Specimen copy of Cycling News paper "INDIAN CYCLIST" from NORMAN and Co. Church Gate Street, and VATCHA BROS., 69, Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED.—A CARDING and a SPINNING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials to RAJAH SHEWBUX BAGLA, Proprietor, Ramdyal Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is up-to-date, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. Singer Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronised by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 18 per year, including Postage.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwala and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwala, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

THE principal item in the past week's commercial budget is the course of Exchange, which mainly under the operations of native speculators, has, amid more or less violent fluctuations, had a further downward movement, which at one time touched 9-32d. below our quotations of a week ago, rates leaving off this evening 1-32d. lower therefrom. In the Cotton market there has latterly been a little more life, and prices have shown a hardening tendency, but Wheat and Seeds have remained in their previous inanimate condition. Money has continued easy, but rates of discount are unaltered, Government Paper has been firm and advancing and the price of 3½ per Cents this evening is 5-8 per cent, higher than it was a week ago. Freights have been firm and higher rates marked for future shipment. The week opened with a fair demand for Imports, but latterly this has fallen off.

MONEY.—The late loosening of the purse-strings of the Presidency Bank has been followed by a reduction in the Bank's Cash Balance at the end of last week of 16¼ lakhs, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday last, compared with an increase of some 24¼ lakhs at the close of the week preceding; while against a diminution in trade requirements then shown of 26¼ lakhs, the return gave an addition of over 3½ lakhs in the same direction. This difference was due mainly to withdrawals from Private Deposits of over 20½ lakhs; but there was also a material increase in Bills Discounted, and some addition to Loans. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there was an increase in the aggregate of 10¼ lakhs.

The market has been very easy meanwhile, with the rates of discount unaltered at 5 per cent., and at 4 per cent in the open market.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling last mail day at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were early in the market as buyers, and rates soon gave way 1-32d., all round. Business was on but a small scale; Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very moderate. On Monday rates were given at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a strong enquiry having soon set in from speculators, rates receded 1-16d., all round, and a fair amount changed hands at 1s. 3 3-16d., at which after a while the enquiry stopped, and re-sales came out to a moderate extent. Merchants' Bills were not plentiful, but a few were placed at 1s. 3 11-32d. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted the following day at 1s. 3 7-32d., and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 3-8d. A moderate amount of Telegraphic was obtained at 1s. 3 7-32d., and speculators then came in as strong buyers and purchased to a considerable extent at 1s. 3 5-32d. The market was weak in tone on Wednesday at 1s. 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates gave way early, but re-sales having come out, they recovered, and 1s. 3 3-32d. again became obtainable for Wire Transfer. Yesterday rates were irregular at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits, from which they soon receded until 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic was touched, and Bank Wire became available at 1s. 3 1-16d. for December delivery. To-day there has been a quiet feeling in the market, and quotations after opening at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, receded all round and Telegraphic was done as low as 1s. 2 15-16d. Merchants' Bills were placed to a small extent at 1s. 3 1-8d. and 1s. 3 5-32d. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic		1s. 2 31-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight		1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·59 1-2	"
Do.	6 do.	1·60 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail-day the market was steady in tone at 98 7-16 for both Cash and this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; for the January Account 98 5-16 was quoted. Again steady on Monday, rates ruled at 98 7-16 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; but 1-16 per cent. lower was named for the 5th January 1898 Account; for Threes the quotation was 91¼. Rates were given at a slight decline the following day at 98 3-8 for Cash, for 3½ perCents, and 98 5-16 for the 5th January Account. Firm in tone on Wednesday the market opened at an advance of 5-16 per cent. for Money, and ¼ per cent. for Account, say to 98 11-16 and 98 5-8, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; Threes were nominal. Yesterday rates were steady with 99 quoted for Cash and 98 13-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents., the latter touching 98 31-32 during the day; Threes advanced to 92. This evening's quotations are the same as the foregoing, the market having been closed to-day.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is quoted at 120, and Port Trust Bonds at 105.

SHARES have been quite neglected throughout the week, a comparison between this evening's quotations and those of last Friday show an advance of Rs. 20, in Oriental; of Rs. 15, in James Greaves; and of Rs. 5, in Ahmedabad; and a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Hindustan, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each in David, Empress, and Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit. In Presses, Punch are Rs. 15 lower; while New Berar, are Rs. 10 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co., are Rs. 5 higher; and Badham Pile, Rs. 3.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For "Grey Goods" there was a fair demand at the beginning of the week, but towards the end the business passing dwindled down considerably, owing to the small number of up-country buyers coming to Bombay. Dealers are firmly holding up rates in consequence of the heavy fall in sterling exchange. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods only a small business has passed at current rates. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 packages; and of Locally-made Goods some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—In this market also the demand in the early part of the week was an improvement on the meagre enquiry that later on set in. The declining tendency in the China markets has affected the local market to a great extent. Rates are nominally unchanged, but are weaker in tone, and quiet, as follows:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	3 3-4	to 4 3-8	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	3 7-8	4 1-2	"
"	" 10s	"	"	4	4 3-4	"
"	" 12s	"	"	4 1-4	5	"
"	" 16s	"	"	4 15-16	5 1-2	"
"	" 20s	"	"	5 3-16	5 3-4	"
"	" 24s	"	"	5 3-4	6 3-8	"
"	" 30s	"	"	6 1-2	7	"
"	" 40s	"	"	7 1-4	8	"

METALS.—In Braziers' copper there has been an advance of 12 annas per cwt., to Rs. 46-12 per cwt.; and in Yellow Metal one of 4 annas, to Rs. 38-4 per cwt. Staffordshire and Swedish Bars are also higher, at Rs. 35 and Rs. 55 per cwt., respectively.

COALS.—With the steady rise in homeward freight there has been a corresponding decline in Coal freight from home, and as this means a decline in the price of coal here, there has been a large business doing during the past week. A few cargoes of Davison's West Hartley, January-February and February-March shipments, were reported to have been placed from Rs. 16 to 15¼ per ton; and a large quantity of Powell's Duffryn was sold, January-March shipment, at rates ranging from Rs. 17¼ to Rs. 17 per ton. Bengal descriptions are very firm, and a few small lots of ready Seebpore changed hands at Rs. 13½ per ton, and for this and next month's shipment at Rs. 13¼ per ton. The market closes steady, we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West "	do. Rs.	15 1-2 per ton.
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	Rs. 22	Rs. 17 "
Cardiff	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	Nil
Bengal	" 13 1-2	13 1-2 "
Singareni, Rly. Dely.	" Nil	Nil
Seebpore	" 13 1-2	13 1-2 "
Sanctoria	" Nil	Nil
Deshagur	" 13 3-4	13 3-4 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the earlier part of the week under notice this market was very quiet, not to say dull; and prices were weak and a shade lower; while the amount of business, especially for shippers' account was upon a small scale. Latterly, however, the feeling has become firm with transactions, more particularly by local consumers upon a moderate scale, prices having advanced a few rupees per candy. European exporters have bought a few hundred bales daily of new Oomra descriptions and Bengal; the Mills having taken a moderate quantity of the earlier growths of new Oomras now coming to market and a little old stuff. To-day again a small business has transpired in a steady market. Exporters have been in the market, and their takings for the day have been 600 bales, while the mills have bought 850 bales in all during the day.

The receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 9,850 bales compared with 3,950 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 24,000 bales in the corresponding week last season; the arrivals this year now showing a decrease of 73,500 bales compared with those for the same period in 1896.

Monday's official telegrams from the cotton-growing districts stated that the Broach crop continued to flourish in seasonable weather, the plants being in flower, and could scarcely look better than they did. The Dhollera crop was also doing well, the plants in the Wadhwan district showing bolls, and the crop being excellent. At Oomrawattee, where cotton was arriving in small quantities a few cents of rain had fallen; but no damage was reported through the unseasonable weather, and no rain had [illegible] cotton area.

Yesterday's [illegible] the weather [illegible] the area; but at Sholapur [illegible] suffering from want of rain. In the [illegible] Broach districts the Cotton plants were flourishing, and at Beawar, Amraoti, and Barsi Cotton was arriving in small quantities.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	151—	2 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	142—	2 15-16d.
Do. do. January 1898	"	150—	3 25-32d.
Do Good	"		Nil
Bolatea, Fine	"	160—	3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	154—	3d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	152—	3 31-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	161—	3 1-8d.
Dholleras, Fine	"		Nil
Do. do. April-May 1898	"	170—	3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"		
Do. do. April-May 1898	"	160—	3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"		
Do. do. April-May 1898	"	157—	3 5-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"		Nil
Do. do. do. May 1898	"	171—	3 3-8d.
Westerns	"		Nil
Broach, Fine	"		
Do. do. March 1898	"	180—	3 1-2d.
Do. Good	"		Nil
Do. do. March 1898	"	177—	3 7-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	4,000	50,500
Berar	7,000	19,500
Khandeish	4,500	18,000
Hinganghat	500	1,000
	16,000	89,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	12,918	26,411	31,307
From 1st Jan. to 2nd December	1,299,834	1,761,009	1,603,409
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,503	5,782	14,870
From 1st Jan. to 2nd December	491,736	731,730	596,715
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	3,233	589	10,641
From 1st Jan. to 2nd December	435,600	327,785	153,109

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have remained in their previous inanimate state, arrivals being small, and enquiry still smaller. Prices for ready *Wheat* are nominal; but we quote available *Seeds* as follows:—

Linseed (bold)	Rs.	6	10	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	"	7	14	0	"
Do. Brown Delhi	"	7	2	0	"
Do. Yellow Cawnpore	"	7	8	0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	72,291	10,730	59,918
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	1,742,793	3,804,525	4,758,699
Linseed for the week	29,693	9,871	14,751
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	505,941	3,452,209	2,683,045
Rapeseed for the week	13,269	4,647	6,402
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	1,840,552	1,277,165	2,085,621
Gingellyseed for the week	94,773	33,196	88,130
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	712,491	1,117,686	1,257,845

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	17,887
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	2,913	1,429,572	2,468,253
Linseed for the week	15,000	3,000	28,032
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	650,045	3,161,859	2,576,721
Rapeseed for the week	54,752	...	45,785
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	1,749,181	1,302,232	1,800,834
Gingellyseed for the week	25,359	5,993	106,338
Do. from 1st January to 2nd Dec.	541,338	1,163,022	1,203,287

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 9-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £32,400,000; unchanged Public Deposits, £8,000,000; Increase, £200,000; Other Deposits, £36,500,000; Decrease, £500,000; Other Securities, £27,800,000; Decrease, £200,000; Notes and Gold, £21,800,000; Decrease, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria, left here at 4 p.m., to-day, for Aden.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ancona, left here at 11 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m., on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, DEC. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila (extra) left here this morning, for London direct.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormeda, left Hongkong for Bombay to-day (3rd inst.)

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 2nd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

98-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chaganlal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal V—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

496-97—Hiralal M and M—Mulchand Joharimul vs Mahadeo Appajee and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

247-92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorarjee Jairam Narronjee and others Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C.

217-97—Mogonlal and R—Goculdas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.

254-97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Magonlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

To speak to the Minute of Decree.

89-96—Payne, G and S—Shamjee Khandoojee vs Muktabai and others—F P Pavri.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

22-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

222-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

390-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.

221-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelkar—Sorabjee and J.

327-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

31-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

139-98—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rohman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdhanidas—Ardeshir H and D.

290-97—Edgelow and G—Raghonthjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.

394-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	inches	29·907
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70·6
Dew Point		67·6
Relative humidity of Air		73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		70·0
General Directions of wind		NW, E, ENE, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	202

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ABRAHAM—EMANUEL—November 16, at the Lauderdale-road Synagogue, A. E. J. Abraham, Esq., of Calcutta, eldest son of the late E. J. Abraham, Esq., of Bombay, and grandson of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart., C.S.I., to Lizzie Eveline, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Emanuel, of No. 28, Clifton-villas, W.

COGHLAN—HOLMES—November 16, at St John's Church, Paddington, Charles Lambart Coghlan, M.A., Oxon., Vicar of Marchwood, Hants, son of the late John Armstrong Coghlan, M.A., Vicar of Tetsworth, Oxon, to Maud Edith Margaret, younger daughter of the late Major-General G. E. Holmes (B.S.C.), of 26, Cromwell-road, West Brighton.

GAMBLE—RICHARDS—November 10, at St. Jude's, Southsea, Edgar Guy Hudson Gamble, Lieutenant R. N., youngest son of the late Douglas Pitt Gamble, to Ethel Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Robert Richards, Bombay Staff Corps.

GORDON—ROBINSON—November 11, at the parish church, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hon. Frederic Gordon, Captain the Gordon Highlanders, fourth son of the late Lord Gordon, of Drumearn, to Mabel Rose, sixth daughter of the late James Douglas Robinson, Madras Civil Service, formerly of 9, Rothesay-place, Edinburgh.

NAPIER—GURNEY—November 15, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, Captain Hon. H. D. Napier, Central India Horse, to Sybil, daughter of the late J. Gurney, Esq., of Sprowston Hall, Norwich.

STONE—ROGERS—November 11, at the parish church of St. Nicholas, the Rev. Arthur E. Stone, Senior Chaplain Bengal Ecclesiastical Department, son of the late Rev. Nesbitt Meade Stone, H.E.I.C.S., to Elinor Mabel, elder daughter of J. Innes Rogers, Raggles Wood, Chislehurst.

DEATHS.

AULDJO—November 10, at Broughty Ferry, N.B., Mary Anne Carnegy, daughter of the late Major-General Alexander Carnegy, C.B., and wife of the late Major-General John Richardson Auldjo, Bengal Staff Corps.

BECHER—November 11, at 22, Arundel-gardens, N. Kensington, James Young Becher, late Chaplain H.M.I.S., aged 83.

BURLTON—November 13, at 98, Piccadilly, Major-General Newton Robert Burlton, retired, (Indian Staff Corps), late Deputy-Commissary-General, Bengal, aged 63.

FIRTH—November 17, at Brighton, Rose Bristowe, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Frith, Royal (late Bengal) Horse Artillery, aged 69.

GRAY—November 12, at 56, Promenade, Southport, Augusta Louisa Adelaide Gray, second daughter of Major F. Gray, India.

HERBERT—November 18, at Thorneycliffe, Langton, Tunbridge Wells, Major-General Charles Herbert (B. S. C. Retired List), aged 76.

HUDDLESTON—November 15, at Clifton, Eva Honoria, daughter of Colonel John Huddleston, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 24.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

THE political administration of the Central Indian Agency in 1896-97 was very anxious and exacting work. Famine had spread over nearly 30,000 square miles of the territory, straining the resources of thirty-six of the Native States to provide the necessary measures of relief. Colonel Barr, the Governor-General's Agent, in accordance with the policy prescribed by the Government, impressed upon the Chiefs the extent of the responsibility devolving on them to provide famine relief, each within his own territories. He assisted them with advice and guidance, and whenever necessary, pointed out shortcomings and asked that they should be remedied without delay. It is satisfactory to know that with one or two exceptions, the Chiefs rose to the emergency. They adopted an organised scheme of relief-works and poor-houses, on a method never before attempted by any ruling chief in those parts. The population of the affected area was little short of four millions. In the month of March, over 170,000 were on relief-works, and 25,000 in poor-houses. Colonel Barr did not go on tour, being unwilling to carry a camp through the affected districts, but he proceeded to the different centres, consulting with the chiefs and the local political officers as to the steps required to be taken. Famine and scarcity prevailed in parts of the Gwalior State, and in the whole of the Bagalkhand and Bundelkund states. The resources of the chiefs would have been altogether insufficient to provide the necessary measures of relief, but for the generous helpfulness of the Maharajah Scindia, who advanced them sufficient funds at a very moderate interest. Such an example of co-operation amongst the States had never been witnessed before. It in no wise detracts from the public spirit and patriotism of his Highness Scindia's action that the recipients guaranteed four per cent. for the loans so opportunely advanced at a time when money could only be procured in Bombay or Calcutta at ten or twelve per cent. on the security of Government paper. Just a year ago the Viceroy and the Viceregal party visited Indore, and were received with all due honours by the Maharajah Holkar, and several of the Chiefs presented their Nazars to his Excellency in Durbar. At that time there was a general foreboding as to the possible results of the sudden stoppage of the rains in September. That was a sinister omen, seeing that in some parts of Central India there had been two and even three bad seasons from a deficient rainfall. The worst forebodings were unhappily realised. "The end of the official year," says the report, "finds us at the height of the anxiety engendered by this dreadful calamity, and it is impossible to predict at this time how long the sufferings of the people of the afflicted States will continue . . . Everything depends upon the timely and bountiful supply of rain which is so eagerly looked for throughout the length and breath of India. The distress is everywhere acute; but in all States the famine is under control. The measures adopted are those laid down for guidance in the Abstract Famine Code for Native States, issued by the Government of India in 1885."

When the coming scarcity caused a rise of prices, the Maharajah Holkar prohibited the export of grain from Indore territory, so that his subjects might not suffer. Colonel Barr, regarding such a prohibition as a departure from the principles of free trade, expresses his strong disapproval of a measure which he stigmatises as a pernicious interference with outlet of foods-grains and a dislocation of the credit of grain-dealers. This view correctly represents the general principle which might very possibly have been acted upon in the Indore State without entailing any undue suffering on Holkar's subjects. We have not the material to enable us to form an opinion one way or the other on that point; but it is well to guard against the very prevelent tendency to apply sound principles *quand meme.* When the scarcity that ushered in the great famine in Southern India in the seventies, raised the price of grain in Madras, the possessors of considerable supplies despatched all they had to that market for export. Some months later, the need of food made itself acutely felt in the depleted districts. It was impossible to bring back the exported grain, for this reason, among others—all the draught bullocks had perished in the interval. The people perished in their turn for want of the grain which, quite in accordance with the principles of free trade, had been sent out of the country a few months before. The Orissa famine became formidable because the Government declined "to interfere with the regular course of trade" when pressed to send grain into the Province before the setting in of the rains. The merchants and grain-dealers did not provide the population of Orissa with rice; the monsoon closed the ports against relief, and two millions of people died of famine. It is clear that abstract principles will not meet every contingency. Before endorsing the strong censure of the action of the Darbar in prohibiting exports, we should like to see a comparison of the price of food-stuffs in Indore and in the neighbouring territory, where prices were left to adjust themselves to the interests of the grain-dealers. Grain was brought down from Ajmere in large quantities to Bombay when scarcity threatened and prices rose in this market. The same Railway took the grain back to the north which was threatened with artificial famine. The double freight naturally added considerably to the price of the grain. Of course it is out of the question that Government can undertake to regulate the operations of trade in grain or in anything else except opium or other Government monopoly. The broad principle is clear enough. But it is dangerous to close our eyes to the fact that exceptional circumstances may arise that require exceptional treatment. It is not enough to say that such treatment is opposed to the principles of free trade. It would be more to the purpose to carefully observe their effect and place it on record for future guidance. It would be well to ascertain whether the people of Indore were, as a matter of fact, injured by the prohibition of exports last year. There is another point on which Indore experience might prove useful. The Government of that State, following the example of the Government of India, closed its Mint to the public. But the Indore Mint was not kept idle. Nearly half-a-crore of rupees for State purposes was coined. We are not told whether this relatively large sum has been put into circulation or added to the State reserves. An addition to the currency on so large a scale would have a marked effect on the prosperity of the State.

In one respect Indore was specially fortunate; not a single case of plague occurred in the whole territory. This immunity is attributed to the effective inspection of railway passengers and the careful examination of all arrivals from Bombay and other affected areas. Gwalior did not escape so well. A serious outbreak at the village of Khandraoni, some forty miles from the capital, carried off fifty victims last December, before the Darbar was informed of the danger by a British official in Jhansi. Khandraoni is only eight miles from the North-West Frontier, and the danger of infection was very great. Surgeon-Major Crofts, Medical Officer of Scindia, was at once deputed to deal with the emergency. The Maharajah placed a regiment of infantry at his disposal; and a cordon around the village effectually prevented all ingress or egress. The inhabitants were forthwith divided into three categories: those suffering from plague were at once removed to a well-equipped hospital; the occupants of houses in which cases had occurred were segregated in a camp apart, and the rest of the inhabitants were removed to another camp. Infected houses were burned, the rest were disinfected. In some eight days the plague was stamped out, no fresh cases occurring, and the contagion did not extend to any of the surrounding villages. This shows what can be accomplished when preventive measures are enforced with the determination to make them thoroughly effective. The people of Gwalior were grateful for the success with which they were delivered from a great danger. The Maharajah Scindia was not troubled with petition or complaint as to the hardship of subjecting the villagers to segregation, or their being prevented from leaving their village by surrounding it with a military force. We are sorry to hear that the pestilence was carried to the Gwalior territory by people from Bombay. The energy and resolution with which it was dealt with by the government of that Native State delivered Central India and the North-West Provinces from a great peril.

LORD SANDHURST arrives in Bombay to-day after a busy and interesting tour in Kathiawar extending over ten days. The visit, which was postponed last year in consequence of the famine and plague, has given his Excellency an opportunity to assist in the inauguration of more than one useful institution marking the progressive spirit of that ancient province in these days. The first function of the kind performed by his Excellency was the opening of the new State paddock at Rajkote—an institution likely to be of no small value in preserving the reputation of Kathiawar for its breed of horses. The task of declaring open the Hospital for Women at Rajkote, which owes its existence to the munificence of the Nawab of Junagadh, must have been a still more pleasing duty for the Governor, whose extensive experience of hospital administration in London has been supplemented during the last twelve months by days and nights of anxious thought concerning the equipment and working of scores of hospitals for plague patients. The difficulties of the authorities in dealing with the plague visitation have been greatly augmented by the superstitious dread of these institutions which characterises the poor and uninstructed. But as Lord Sandhurst pointed out, when influential Chiefs erect hospitals in their territories they do a great deal towards removing these feelings of distrust which must give way in time here, as they have given way in England, before the advance of education. In this respect the Nawab of Junagadh is entitled to exceptional praise, for the Governor had the gratification not only of declaring open the hospital at Rajkote but also of laying the foundation stone of a similar institution at Junagadh, the third of its kind in the capital of the Nawab. The same day he laid the foundation-stone of a Library and Museum. Had not his Excellency's visit been postponed he would also have initiated the comprehensive scheme of Water-works constructed at great outlay by the Chief, whose enlightened administration received well merited commendation from his Excellency. The review of Imperial Service Troops and inspection of the Agency Police at Rajkote were interesting ceremonials, but in point of importance they do not compare with the prize-distribution at the Rajkumar College, as the latter gave Lord Sandhurst an opportunity of announcing a new departure in the management of the institution. The success of the College and the work of placing it upon a thoroughly sound financial basis depend very largely upon securing the co-operation and sympathy of the Chiefs of Kathiawar as a whole. Many of the "old boys" have rendered valuable aid to the College since they left it, but it has long been felt that the ties of old association are not quite sufficient of themselves. It is therefore proposed to form a governing body composed of Chiefs selected from the ranks of past students. Lord Sandhurst indicated that the Committee would be given a voice in the general scope of the education imparted, in the question of the class of students to be admitted, and in that of the general conditions of student life at the College. Lord Sandhurst as Governor of Bombay will be the president of the Committee, and has undertaken to visit Rajkote for the purpose of presiding at the first meeting. The question whether a more advanced curriculum should be introduced is one of the earliest which the new governing body should consider. There is every reason to hope that the anticipations of usefulness which the Governor has formed in regard to the scheme will be fulfilled, and that the Chiefs will send their sons to the College with all the greater freedom when they themselves have a direct personal voice in its management. The scheme is one of many they have of late years tended to draw the Princes together in that spirit of co-operation which Lord Sandhurst commended to them so strongly at the Rajkote Durbar. The old law of succession in Kathiawar, now happily modified to some extent, has had so disintegrating an effect upon the States that the recognition of the value of united action for the common good is far more essential than in the case of territories that remain undivided from generation to generation. The reduction of inter-statal octroi duties, the suppression of dacoity, and the joint railway system to which additions continue to be made were instanced by Lord Sandhurst as examples of the value of co-operative endeavour. In unity, as distinct from corporate unification, lies the strength of the Province in the future. Such unity has, as Lord Sandhurst said, tended not only to the material prosperity of the States, but also to the increase of the dignity and influence of the Chiefs themselves. The ruling Princes are well aware of this, and so long as it is clear that statal independence is not to be prejudiced by united action, they will combine for the common good in coming years to an increasing extent.

LORD LANSDOWNE, the present Secretary of State for War, replying to the toast of the Army at the Lord Mayor's banquet, congratulated the distinguished assembly present on the fact that Aldershot, and Pall Mall, and Downing-street were beginning to arrive at an agreement that the extension of the Empire carries with it an obligation to revive from time to time the arrangements for the protection of that Empire. He was not, his Lordship hastened to explain, suggesting that for every square mile which is added to the Empire they were to make an equivalent addition to the military forces of the Crown. If that had been done, he observed, Lord Wolseley would have a total of battalions which would gladden the heart of any Commander-in-Chief; but he did venture to suggest that it was their duty to have some regard to the new Imperial liabilities which from time to time we assume, and to that which is being done in other parts of the world by our rivals and competitors. The Little Englander does not rise to this fact, and would rather have the standing army reduced below its present strength, little dreaming what the immediate result of such reduction would be. But Lord Lansdowne realised the necessities of the case when he declared that we ought to possess an army capable of complying with those larger requirements which we should encounter were Britain's shores threatened by invasion, or were we called upon to despatch a large body of troops for employment abroad, but that they should provide for those minor emergencies which he spoke of, indeed, as exceptional, but which recur so frequently that they were bound to look on them as normal factors in the calculation which lies before the nation. We are pleased to find that Lord Lansdowne took the opportunity to deny that the British activity in distant parts of the earth is due entirely to the ambition of our soldiers and their desire to add to the number of decorations which are already on their manly breasts. To his mind, and the minds of most people, the question is one quite as much of markets as of medals, and any Government will be taken to task in the City of London which does not see to it that, in the scramble for territory which is going on all over the world, an outlet, a legitimate outlet, is secured for the commerce of England. That being so we must have an army which shall, both in regards to its strength and in regard to its organisation, be well adapted to meet the special requirements of the British Empire. Of course this has little to do with the Indian frontier policy which his lordship did not dwell upon. The views of Government were expressed by Lord George Hamilton elsewhere. Lord Lansdowne's speech, the tenour of which was endorsed by the Duke of Devonshire in West London the same night, may be taken to indicate that Government recognises the necessity for increasing the numerical strength of the British Army, and we may expect shortly to hear that in order to maintain our possessions and afford full protection to British commerce and industry in all parts of the world, a substantial increase has been decided upon.

THE text of a Bill shortly to be introduced into the Legislative Council to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, was published in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary last night.

Two Salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one at daybreak and the other at 11-30 a.m., on Monday, the 6th instant, to announce the arrivals in Bombay, respectively, of the Honourable Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., and the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., Members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC advice received yesterday from Hongkong show that Exchange on Bombay is Rs. 157¼. Prices in yarn have all round declined 3 dol.—Telegraphic advice received from Shanghai show Exchange on Bombay to be Rs 216¼. Owing to heavy arrivals from Bombay in the yarn market generally nothing is doing. Purchases are almost nominal. Prices have all round declined taels 1 to 3.

THE Municipal Commissioner has written to the Municipal Secretary requesting the sanction of the Corporation, under Section 92 (c) of the Municipal Act, to his leasing to the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, for five years, from the 28th November last, the right to set up, conduct, maintain and use telephone wires in, through, or over the public streets of the City on the same terms and conditions as those contained in the last agreement. A clause exempting the Company from payment of rent on Municipal telephone connections will also be embodied in the agreement.

THE letter in which Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, requests the Corporation to fill up the appointment of Executive Engineer, falling vacant on January 25 next, states: "The present Executive Engineer has given me every satisfaction by the able and loyal manner in which he has discharged his duties, while no officer could be found more thoroughly conversant with the City of Bombay. Should the Corporation see fit to reappoint Mr. Murzban to the post, I should regard the selection as a most judicious one." The question of the appointment is to be considered at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday. Mr Murzban, who is the only candidate, will be proposed by Mr. Gell, and seconded by Professor Muller. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola have also given notice to move and second the appointment, the salary of which is Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Mr. Murzban is 57 years of age, and not 60, as stated elsewhere.

THE Hon'ble J. Mansfield, brother of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, was a passenger by the Caledonia. He landed at the Ballard Pier, where he was met by Captain the Hon'ble Heneage, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sandhurst, and drove with him to the Government House, Malabar Point, where he is staying as a guest of the Governor.

AMONGST the other passengers were Sir George Cotton, Sheriff of Bombay; Sir R. C. Oldfield; Captain Walton, A.-D.-C. to Lord Sandhurst, and Mrs. Walton; Lady Bindon Blood, wife of General Sir Bindon Blood, now in Tirah Expeditionary Force; Sir W. Geary; Captain and Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mr. Hatch, M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Loder; Sir Edward Buck; Hon. R. Molyneux, and the Hon. Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Finance Commissioner, Punjab. Out of the above passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Loder, Sir R. C. Oldfield, Captain and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Hatch, M.P., and Hon. R. Molyneux are staying at the Government House, as the guests of H. E. Lord Sandhurst.

MR. ROBERTSON, the husband of Mrs. Robertson, who, with her three children, was amongst the occupants of the lifeboat which put off from the P. and O. steamer Aden when that vessel was lost off the Island of Sokotra, left London on Nov. 16 for Aden. He purposes instituting a search all along the Coast of Arabia, and, if he fails to find any news of the missing boat there, he will proceed to Sokotra and cover the whole of the coast of that island. He is offering substantial rewards to the native chiefs for any information they may have come across in regard to the missing boat.

UP to date the Dum-Dum Small Arms Ammunition Factory has despatched 59 lakhs of rounds of the new ammunition.

WE understand the question has been raised as to the liability of the Imperial Service troops, now on active service on the frontier, to the Indian Articles of War. It has, we hear, been ruled tentatively that they are not subject to the Articles.

SURGEON CAPTAINS DRAKE-BROCKMAN and Marshall, I. M. S., have been invalided from the Tochi Field Force.

MR. HARE, the Commissioner of Dacca, is making an attempt to popularise volunteering at Dacca, and the other day he convened a meeting of the principal residents "to consider whether any measures can be adopted to put the volunteer force on a more efficient footing." There was apparently some difference of opinion among those who attended, for we are told that one gentleman gave it as his opinion that volunteering in Dacca "resolves itself into a desire on the part of the Volunteers to make a rush for the chota hazri," which he said was taken in such abundance as to last between one parade and another. For his part he felt no obligation to provide indigent people who attended parade with a square meal! Such an expression of opinion will not do much to stimulate volunteering either in Dacca or elsewhere. However, the Dacca meeting, at the suggestion of one of those present, decided to issue a circular letter to every Anglo-Indian or Eurasian calling upon him to enlist as a volunteer.

THE Disciplinary Court appointed to inquire into the defective condition of the Greek torpedoes during the war with Turkey has decided that Captain Rastopulo shall be discharged from the service. Captain Anastasi, the construction engineer, will be tried by court-martial.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RIOTING AT PRAGUE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Rioting was renewed at Prague this morning, and martial law has been proclaimed.

The garrison has been largely reinforced, and matters are now quieter in the town.

GERMAN MARINES FOR CHINA.

The German cruisers going to China will probably take extra complements of marines.

ANOTHER GALE ON THE BRITISH COAST.

Another gale swept the British coast to-day.

The lifeboat at Margate, which went out to a wrecked ship, was capsized, and nine of the crew drowned.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec 3.

The *Times*, Shanghai correspondent states that China is endeavouring to obtain arbitration regarding Germany's demand.

It is reported at Pekin that China is unable to obtain the intervention of Russia, who desires a free hand in the Corea.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 3.

M. Milliard, member of the French Senate, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, Dec. 3.

The Governor reached Rajkot last evening and stayed for the night as Colonel Hunter's guest. This morning he left by special train and arrived at Wadhwan at half-past twelve and performed the ceremony of cutting the first sod of Dhranghadra Railway undertaken by his Highness Mansingji of Dhranghadra.

Lord Sandhurst briefly dwelt on the advantages of the railway as tending to the promotion of trade and the general prosperity of the subjects. He hoped this railway will not only benefit the province of Kathiawar, but also his Highness and his subjects. He congratulated his Highness on sending no less than seven members of his family to Rajkumar College which turned out honourable, manly and straightforward men of the world in the hope that they might better administer their States. This was an indication of his Highness' interest in education. His Excellency then drove to Wadhwan town and inspected the Talukdari school, leaving for Bombay by mail train in the afternoon.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The opening meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council takes place in Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st.

THE PLAGUE AT A STANDSTILL.

Reliable reports to date show that the position in regard to the plague remains practically stationary. In Hardwar and its neighbourhood there have been no fresh cases since 10th November, and the North-West Provinces are otherwise unaffected. Sind, including Kurrachee, continues free, except for few cases in Kotri.

The whole of Madras, Bengal, and Central India are also clear, a few cases recently reported in the first two of these proving on investigation not to be plague at all.

In the Punjab the number of cases continues small and the disease shows no signs of spreading, and is still confined to the isolated localities where it first appeared. It is only in the Bombay Presidency that anxiety continues.

It is true that the malady has been largely eradicated in Bombay itself, and is beginning to show signs of being checked in Poona; elsewhere, however, the conditions are less hopeful, the disease continuing to claim fresh victims and creeping from village to village in the Deccan in a manner which is taxing the capabilites of the local officials to the utmost.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The services of Mr. M. E. Couchman, I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. The services of Lieutenant Firth are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on plague duty. The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for plague duty:—Captain G. A. Ward and Lieutenants Rainey and Greig. The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Province for plague duty:—Captains Geoghegan and Schneider, Lieutenants Nuttall, Colan, and Gaskell. The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for plague duty:—Lieutenants Collard and Corbett.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.—The following officers are appointed Assistant Superintendents, Survey of India (Second Grade):—Lieutenants Crosthwaite, R. E.; Tandy, R. E., Bunbury, R.E.; and Means, I.S.C. (on probation).

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 3.

There were 52 cases and 43 deaths recorded to-day, of which 10 deaths occurred in the city, the total mortality being 52.

In the cantonment 10 cases and 12 deaths occurred, the total mortality being 12.

In Poona district there were 7 imported and 29 indigenous cases, in Talegaum 5, Saswad, Hadapsar, and Kothrud 4 each; and 5 imported deaths and 32 indigenous, 5 occurring in Saswad, 4 each in Talegaon Nirgudsar, and Kothrud.

In the General Plague Hospital 26 were admitted, 32 discharged cured, and 29 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 2 discharged cured, and 5 died; and in the Hindu 8 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, and 6 died.

There are now 883 persons in the General Segregation Camp.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Major Jones, on arrival from England, is posted to Poona District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Haymes has been transferred from No. 18 to 13 Company Eastern Division, R. A.; Second Lieut. Hope, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 55th F. B., R. A.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have qualified for employment in the Army Transport Branch of the Commissariat Transport Department, under para. 1781, A. R., I., Vol. V.:—Captain Kemp, R. E.; Lieutenant Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Chitty, 26th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Hawkes, 29th Bombay Infantry.

It is notified that the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Bombay Command, will proceed to Aden on inspection duty, leaving Bombay on 4th December and returning on the 27th.

Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, is directed to proceed to Bombay to conduct the proceedings of the General Court Martial to be assembled at that station on the 6th instant, travelling at public expense.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Monteith, 6th Bombay Cavalry; Captain, Gordon and Lieutenant Cooper, 4th Bombay Cavalry; and Lieutenant Hocken, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

The undermentioned is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Surgeon-Lieutenant Gibbs, I.M.S., officiating Medical Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, for 6 months (pension service third year commenced 29th July 1897).

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Singer, R.E., 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India. Middlesex Regiment—Second Lieutenant Galbraith, an extension to 3rd February 1898, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 414, of 1897 (pending the arrival of his Battalion in England). Durham Light Infantry—Lieutenant Hales, an extension to 31st December 1897, granted by the War Office, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order, No. 579 of 1897. Royal Engineers—Captain Houston, an extension of one week, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India. 25th Bombay Rifles—Captain Tritton, an extension of four months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE KURRAM COLUMN.

THE FORCE HOTLY ENGAGED.

STOUT OPPOSITION BY THE KHANIKHEL CHAMKANNIS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SADDA, Dec. 3.

Lorimella, 2nd December.—A Force from the Kurram Column, with Kohat Mountain Battery, 2-4th Gurkhas, and scouts from General Gaselee's Brigade, under Colonel Hill, made an attack on Tabbi, destroying that place and the villages en route.

On emerging from the Tabbi Tangi, the troops had to run the gauntlet of a very hot fire, during which Lieutenant Battye, 6th B. C., was killed by a bullet through the head; and Lieutenant Stewart, 1-5th Gurkhas, severely wounded in the leg.

The casualties amongst the Native troops were 6 killed and 17 wounded.

No casualties occurred during the retirement, which was most skilfully conducted, although the enemy followed persistently.

A force goes over the same ground again to-morrow.

SECOND ENGAGEMENT.

FEW CASUALTIES.

LATER.

Colonel Hill, yesterday, again attacked the Chamkannis around Tabbi, who were greatly reinforced, inflicting heavy losses on them, and completing destruction of the remaining hamlets, including nine mills and 19 mills-stone.

Our casualties were only two killed and four wounded, including Major Vansittart, 1-5th Gurkhas (slightly).

The Kurram Column returned to Sadda to-day via Khurmana Pass with the sick and wounded from General Gaselee's Brigade (about eighty in number).

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Early on Wednesday morning, General Hill, with the 12th Bengal Infantry, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, 200 men of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, Kohat Mountain Battery, half No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers, and dismounted details of the 6th Bengal Cavalry and C. I. Horse, proceeded north-west of Hissar Camp to destroy the defences of the villages of the Khanikhel Chamkannis at Thabi, the head-quarters of this tribe, some seven miles distant.

The force marched in two columns, meeting in the valley below Thabi, about noon. The villages and cultivation were found much more extensive than anticipated.

The Massuzais on the right flank observed the advance, but offered no opposition.

On the other hand, the Khanikhel Chamkannis occupied the rugged and almost inaccessible heights to the north and west of Thabi slope, and fired on our troops.

Owing to the nature of the ground it was extremely difficult to dislodge the enemy. Considerable loss was inflicted upon them, however, and the whole force was back in Camp by half-past five in the afternoon.

Our casualties were as follows:—

Officers: Killed, Lieutenant R. M. Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry. Wounded severely, Lieutenant W. D. Villiers Stuart, 5th Gurkhas. Slightly, Lieutenant W. H. Pennington, 12th Bengal Cavalry (attached 6th Bengal Cavalry).

Ranks: Killed, three men of the 12th B. I., two men, 1-5th Gurkhas, and one private follower. Missing, one man, 2-4th Gurkhas. Wounded, dangerously, one man, 4th Gurkhas, and one man, Kapurthala Infantry (since dead). Severely: One Native officer and one sowar, 6th Bengal Cavalry, two men 12th B. I., two men, 5th Gurkhas, and one man, Kapurthala Infantry. Wounded slightly, six men and one Kahar.

Total casualties were eight killed and seventeen wounded.

THE LOZAKA PASS.

THE MASSUZAI SUBMISSIVE.

General Gaselee, with a wing of the Queen's, a wing of the 3rd Sikhs, 1-2nd Gurkhas, and Derajat Mountain Battery, proceeded up Lozaka Toi on Wednesday, accompanied by the Chief Political Officer. Several Gar Massuzai villages were visited, and seven rifles handed in. The Massuzai have now surrendered 67 rifles in all, and nearly completed the payment of their fine.

The name of Lieutenant F. O. Wyatt, Derajat Mountain Battery, slightly wounded, is now added to the casualty list of the 28th ultimo, while crossing the Lozaka Pass.

CAPTURE OF MAILS BY THE KAMBAR KHELS.

The mails for General Lockhart's force, despatched from Bagh on the 27th November, were captured by the Kambar Khels near the Lozaka Pass.

THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

All was quiet yesterday in the Bara Valley, and on the line of communications between Bagh and Shinawari.

CAMP BAGH.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING.

The Kalla Khel and Adam Khel Afridis brought in to Bagh Camp on 1st December thirteen Snider rifles and one carbine. Foraging was successfully carried out on Wednesday morning from Bagh, a few shots only being exchanged with the marauders.

THE WEATHER IN TIRAH.

The sky was cloudy up in Tirah yesterday, as if for snow, and cold wind blowing. A very successful gymkhana nevertheless was held in Bagh Camp.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

A Bagh telegram of 2nd December says:—The Kuki Khels have just sent in a large Jirgah to join those of the Malakdin, Adam, Kambar, and Kamrai. All are encamped about 3,000 yards from this camp. There is every appearance that snow or rain will fall this evening.

A later message says there was no firing into the camp. The Adam Khels, last night, handed in 16 rifles looted from Lundi Kotal. They are paying in some money to-day. The other tribes have so far paid and handed in nothing.

The health of the troops continues good. The ponies and sheep are dying of cold. A foraging party was fired on Thursday, and the wires were cut the same night.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 27.

The retirement of General Westmacott's Brigade from Diva Toi was carried out with great success, and considering the difficult nature of the country over which our troops had to retire, and the determined way in which the enemy pressed on the heels of the rear-guard, our casualties were very slight. The baggage of the Brigade left Diva Toi at daybreak, and arrived in camp here about 2 o'clock, a very good performance, considering the difficulties of the road, the swiftness of the current of the stream which had to be crossed and recrossed over innumerable fords. In addition to all this, the transport animals had been on very short scale of rations since they left Bagh. I am not exaggerating when I say that the current in some of the deeper fords was so strong that it was difficult to keep one's feet. Several mules were washed off their feet, and occasionally a sepoy, making a false step, would get a good ducking. The most unfortunate incident of all was the upset of a doolie of a wounded Scottish Borderer in the middle of the stream just after daybreak.

THE RETIREMENT FROM BAGH was carried out by the troops in the following order:—The Mountain Scouts left Camp Diva Toi an hour before daybreak to take their position on the heights half way back to Bagh. The Baggage under the escort of the Scottish Borderers left camp at daybreak and the 2nd Gurkhas and 36th Sikhs were left to perform the duties of rear-guard; the Gurkhas crowning each successive heights and the Sikhs retiring along the bed of the river—a most unenviable position. The enemy had been collecting since early dawn, when their outposts gave them news of our baggage leaving camp. From the hill sides covered with fur and holly trees, these Afridis, mostly belonging to the Kuki Khels, poured down a harrasing fire on the Sikhs in the nullah. The Gurkhas responded from the heights and kept them at bay, while the Sikhs, occasionally firing themselves, slowly retired along the river bed. The discipline was magnificent, not the least excitement or hurry anywhere, and the Kuki Khels were rather dismayed by thee accurate volleys and the steady retirement of our two native regiments. Once the enemy coming by a side path down a steep ravine found that they were a little previous, and that a party of Sikhs, the last company coming suddenly round a bend of a river, were behind them. They darted up the ravine and fired several times, our Sikhs charging after them, and killed five and obtained two rifles, both Sniders. Captain Venour, attached to the 36th Sikhs, while attempting to help a wounded man, was slightly wounded in the leg, the same shot killing the man who was wounded before. There was

A REGULAR REAR-GUARD ACTION

till half way back to camp, where the 2nd Gurkhas and Yorkshire Regiment were guarding the hills on either flank, and the battery had also taken up a commanding position and fired shrapnel with great success. The sound of the guns greatly terrifies these tribesmen, and they sit very close as soon as the guns open fire. The rear-guard eventually all came in about 4-30 p.m., and their returns of killed and wounded were 17 out of which fifteen belonged to the 36th Sikhs. Foraging parties proceed daily under large covering parties and bring in about 1,000 mule-loads of grass and grain. The Afridis have all buried their grain in the fields and near the houses, but the transport officers and escorts are by this time very skilled in finding out the places where the grain is buried. The escorts to the mules are all armed with picks and shovels, and any likely place is quickly investigated. I was out with a foraging party the other day, and out of one hole alone we procured about ten maunds of grain. The hole had been carefully covered with grass and wood, and underneath this the earth had been trampled upon and the owners had tried to make it appear as much as possible like the rest of the field. A little loose earth round about told its own tale, and at once the diggers set to work, and soon came to pieces of cloth and matting, under which the season's grain had been buried. The foraging party as it daily goes out is a sight worth seeing. First of all the covering force goes out in skirmishing order, with all the mules of regiments, batteries, etc., collected between them and the camp. When the covering party halts and has taken up its position, the foraging parties are told they can go, and there is a regular race for houses on which big ricks of grass have been stacked, drabis, mules, donkeys, ponies and the digging parties oftentimes all making for the same village. Over terraced fields, down deep nullahs, up steep banks,

ONE TEEMING MASS OF STRUGGLING ANIMALS

and their attendants trying to reach the haven first. In the excitement of the moment the drabis leave their mules to fight one another, and the loose animals rush about and cut mad capers, and go out for a graze on their own account, regardless of the enemy all around. When the ricks are reached and the grass thrown in bundles on the ground, another scrimmage takes place as to who can gather the biggest load and take it back to camp. There is really plenty of fodder for the thousand mules that go out daily, and the muleteer who returns with an empty mule has to explain the reason why. This morning there was a great find of honey in one of the villages visited, and I am sorry to say that the digging parties near at hand were more like starving wild beasts, than well-fed soldiers and sepoys in the way they literally fell on this honey. However, a transport officer near at hand in his righteous wrath, ordered this unseemly scene to stop and handed the remainder over to his orderly to be taken to our Mess. In most of these houses they have hives. They make the hives out of the trunk of a tree which is hollowed out and fastened in to the walls of the house and the inside end closed with earth. In the spring and hot weather the Pathans tell me that they get immense quantities of honey, which they eat themselves, and also send to the Peshawar market, where they get a ready sale and a good price. It certainly is very good and saves the mess many pots of jam and marmalade, which are bought in the "coffee" shops in camp at double cantonment rates. However, it is very sporting and enterprising of the shop-keepers to bring their goods as far as this, and then get their prices without any difficulty. The daily convoy coming from the base generally brings a load or two for the various shops, and jams, butter, condensed milk and all the little luxuries of camp life are snapped up at once.

One of the many deficiencies in our organisation for frontier and guerilla warfare, is means for rapidly passing to the rear during a retirement wounded men and the bodies of the slain. The field stretchers move slowly, and the dooli takes minutes to bring up and carry off, while it serves as a constant mark to the enemy. In civilised warfare the wounded may lie where they fall without any dread of the fearful end that meets those who are taken alive on the frontier—an end so fearful that no wounded *are* allowed to remain behind, and even the dead are always brought in when possible to avoid mutilation: Our losses of late in Tirah have always taken place when falling back, especially in groups formed for the purpose of carrying off the dead and wounded. What we require is some sort of pack animal on whose back a man can be rapidly slung and removed at a trot till in comparative safety. Of course this expedient would only be for a short space to relieve the firing line as it retired, and to convey the wounded or dead to where doolis are in comparative safety. A broad we believe strong back animals are used for this purpose, a wounded man being slung on each side of a horse, or the driver balancing a wounded man till another took his place. The difficulty of removing the wounded has been very great in the present campaign, in the barassing retirements with the enemy crawling from rock to rock in rear, which have so frequently taken place.—*Pioneer.*

We have received the following letter on the subject of the rear-guard action of the 16th November at Sarn Sar from a correspondent, who signs himself "One who was there":—As I find that the accounts given in your issue of the 19th instant, anent the fighting at Tirah on the 16th, have (not unnaturally) given many people a false notion of what actually took place, perhaps you will permit me to point out a few errors. Firstly, to compare the fight with that at Inayat Killa is to do scant justice to men who not only did not lose their heads for one moment, but who successfully repelled an attack of overwhelming numbers of the enemy made under the most trying possible circumstances, *viz.*, when they were retiring at the double from one cover to the one in rear of it. It was at this moment that the attack was made by a body of the enemy who had approached unseen through a thick wood on the flank, and who, seeing the men of the 15th Sikhs doubling, mistook the motive, and boldly charged down after them. The party attacked, however, on being halted by Captain Lewarne, immediately turned to the front, fixed bayonets and, those in rear forming up on those nearest the enemy, taught the latter a lesson which they will not soon forget. Meanwhile the next party under Lieutenant Vivian having come up on the enemy's flank again strewed the ground with Afridi corpses, and but few of these who issued from the wood can have succeeded in getting back to it. The enemy's marksmen, armed with breech-loaders, amongst which were not a few Lee-Metfords now lined the edge of the wood whence they kept up such a hot fire at ranges varying from 50 to 100 yards that it was found impossible to take the wounded back further than a small sangar on the crest of the spur. Here they had to wait till the enemy's fire could be got under, as the ground between this and the next cover (about 40 yards) was fully exposed, and it would have been practically impossible to carry wounded men over it. There was no "crisis" therefore, but simply a necessity for the rearmost party to remain where they were till dusk, when the enemy's fire having greatly slackened, and in the dim light a retirement was effected without further loss. When Colonel Abbott was wounded, the command did not devolve on Colonel Haughton, for the good reason that that officer was not there at the time, and that if he had been, the command of the 15th Sikhs (the only regiment occupying the rearmost position) would not have devolved on him. Similarly Colonel Haughton did not repulse "the flank attack" as there was no such attack made. The village at the foot of the hill, which was taken after the retirement had been effected and after darkness had set in, was taken by a combined assault of the 15th and 35th, and not by one of these regiments only, as seems to be suggested in your account of the 19th.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

FINALS IN THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

EXCITING FINISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 3.

Tremendous excitement prevailed among the greatest crowd ever seen on the Secunderabad maidan to witness the finals of the Polo Tournament, this afternoon, Sir Mansfield and Lady Clarke, the Resident and Mrs. Plowden, and all leading nobles from Hyderabad, including Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah and Sir Asman Jah being among the great multitude who fringed the ground twenty deep.

The match opened at 4 o'clock between the 4th Hussars and the Golconda Gymkhana First Team. Soon after play was started the Hussars got three goals without much effort, and then a see-saw game went on, the ball being tossed from goal to goal. The Golconda team then became alive to their situation, and knocked up two goals by some very brilliant play.

The seventh and final chukker was the most exciting, as the Hussars got a goal and Golconda followed suit, but still the Hussars kept a head with the scoring, which was the fastest ever seen locally.

When time was called the score stood: Hussars 8 goals and 7 subsidiaries; Golconda 5 goals and one subsidiary.

The handsome and valuable cup, presented by the Nizam, which was won by the Hussars last year, was again handed them by Mrs. Plowden this year amidst great cheering. Cheers were also raised for the Golconda team and the Nizam by Captain Hoare, and then an "At Home" was held by the officers of the 19th Hussars.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

CONSERVATIVES IN CONFERENCE.

The National Union of Conservative Associations has been holding its annual conference in London this week. Never before has such a large gathering of delegates assembled and never before has hospitality on such a large scale been dispensed—there were no fewer than 17 big dinners, at clubs and restaurants on one evening,—but somehow the proceedings have not passed off with the *eclat* that was anticipated a few months ago. The reason of course is not far to seek. The loss of a seat in the very centre of Toryism—Lancashire—and the falling off of the Conservative poll in other constituencies where vacancies have recently occurred has naturally had a depressing effect on the rank and file of the Ministerial party. Conservative leaders sometimes complain that their followers are more easily discouraged than their opponents; and I am half inclined to think that they are right. Cabinet Ministers who have spoken this week have done their best to make the supporters of the Government believe that the results of the "general election in miniature" are not only not due to any shortcomings on their part, but are of no real of importance. There is a general consensus among the members of the Government that the main causes of the decline in the Tory vote at Liverpool, Barnsley, and Deptford as well as of the loss of Middleton is the unpopularity of Mr. Walter Long's muzzling order. I should think that the Conservative electors of Deptford, Barnsley, and Liverpool will not thank their leaders for such a reflection upon the intelligence of their supporters. Lord Salisbury's speech at the enormous meeting in the Albert Hall is openly denounced by some of the more active of the Conservative journals who regret that he did not make a point of the necessity for increasing the Army—a subject now in the air—and who deplore the tactical mistake he made in his fierce onslaught on the London County Council. In their candid moments the more independent of the Conservatives admit that Lord Salisbury lives too much in the clouds. Certainly his remarks about the County Council show that he is out of touch with public opinion in the Metropolis. I do not say that the County Council has yet quite become "respectable," but it is gradually outliving the prejudice it originally created, and if in their efforts to improve away vestrydom from London the Government attempt to smash the central body which their own party called into existence they will encounter more opposition than they anticipate. The conference at St James's Hall passed a great many resolutions on a variety of topics ranging from a Royal residence in Ireland to Rhodesia; but it showed more wisdom than the House of Commons by rejecting Mr. Faithful Begg's motion in favour of woman's suffrage by a substantial majority. But perhaps the most interesting feature of the conference was Mr. James Lowther's speech in which he pretty plainly intimated that if Lord Salisbury wants to retain the goodwill of the Conservative party he must muzzle Mr. Chamberlain as effectually as Mr. Long muzzles the dogs. The party says Mr. Lowther are determined to have anti-Radical administration and non-Radical legislation.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

The sensational developments in the Dreyfus Case are exciting a tremendous amount of feeling across the Channel and no small degree of attention in the rest of Europe—especially Germany. M. Scheurer-Kestner's secret is now before the world and has been made public by the brother of the unfortunate Captain Dreyfus. The allegation made by M. Mathieu Dreyfus that the letter on which his brother was convicted was actually written by Count Walsin Esterhazy who was born in France fifty years ago and served as an officer in the French Army until financial embarrassments compelled him to resign his commission. The Count is married, but apparently his matrimonial affairs have been as unhappy as his pecuniary circumstances. He denounces the accusation made by M. Mathieu Dreyfus, and declares himself to be the victim of as foul a plot as ever was hatched even in France. He tells a romantic story of how he first heard of the conspiracy. He received an anonymous letter warning him. Thereupon he wrote to M. le Minister de la Guerre. The latter look no notice of the communication. Count Esterhazy then appealed to President Faure, with the result that General Saussier sent for him and bade him take notice of the anonymous letter. Some little time elapsed, and then one fine day he was handed a second anonymous letter asking him to be at midnight on the quay near the new Alexander III. bridge. He went, and a veiled lady alighting from a fiacre presented him with a document unmistakably proving the guilt of Dreyfus. The document, it has since been explained, is the photograph stolen at the War Office of an absolutely conclusive document. Altogether the mysterious veiled lady three times gave him a rendezvous in order to arm him against his enemies. The Count declares further that Dreyfus has always carried on a secret correspondence, in which he relates to his family how he shielded his treachery from discovery. He got hold of the handwriting of a person unknown to him, and traced syllables, words, and entire phrases over it, but, not knowing the writer, he could not name him at the Court-martial. Not till later on was the writing thus imitated discovered to be Count Walsin Esterhazy's. Thereupon the plot began with the assistance of Colonel Picquard, who was formerly engaged at the War Office in Paris and is now on service in Tunis. Count Esterhazy further charges M. Scheurer-Kestner, who has hitherto been regarded as a man of the highest integrity, with having received a large sum of money. According to the Count, M. Scheurer-Kestner's informant is the before mentioned Colonel Picquard who also is charged with having been bribed *L'Affaire.* Panama was bad enough in all conscience but *L'Affaire* Dreyfus threatens to be worse. The former concerned French men only; the latter may before we have heard the end of it draw in names which are not French. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* said the other day that it would be better to leave Dreyfus to his fate even if he is innocent rather than have a re-trial of the case. Stern moralists were shocked at such a flagrant disregard of the trite but comforting saying *Fiat Justitia, ruat caelum.* If we are to believe the Paris papers, M. Hanotaux, the able French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has since made a similar remark. He is credited with having said that he would prefer to see ten or a dozen officers of the French army convicted of treason than to publish to all the world the secret archives of the French Foreign Office. If Dreyfus is guilty there is at any rate this much to be said in his favour. No one has hitherto suggested any motive for the crime. He belonged to a wealthy family; had plenty of money himself; was married to a rich wife; and was not extravagant in his habits. He had, in fact, the character among his friends of being rather stingy. The well-known lady correspondent of a London daily paper suggests that Count Esterhazy is of a Jewish descent. There is I believe no foundation for the suggestion.

OPENING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

With the return of winter the learned societies for which London is pre-eminent among the capitals of the world are resuming their periodical meetings. The opening meetings of the Society of Arts and the Statistical Society have taken place this week. It has been customary in past years for the chairman of the Society of Arts to review in some detail the various subjects discussed in the preceding session. The present chairman (Major-General Sir Owen Browne) last November deviated from this practice, and delivered an address on "India, its arts, manufactures and commerce." This year he dealt in an equally interesting and instructive manner on "The colonies, their arts, manufactures, and commerce." He claimed to have shown that the commerce of our Great Colonial Empire holds a good position in the world, and he thought that we all have reason to feel indebted to Her Majesty's Government, as represented by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, for desiring to make closer and more intimate the commercial relations between this country and her great colonial possessions. A judicious commencement of this policy has already been initiated by the recent desire of Canada to grant preferential terms to the mother country, and by the consequent denunciation by our Government of certain inconvenient commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium; and we may hope, perhaps, that this may be followed by a Commission of Inquiry into the whole subject of our commercial relations, and by further assistance from our self-governing colonies we should each make a preferential arrangement with the mother country *alone*, as suggested at the Conference, and refrain from granting such preference to any foreign country, inasmuch as in this case the arrangement would be controlled by the "most favoured nation" clause (inserted in many treaties between Her Majesty and other Powers) and would therefore be useless to us, as necessitating the concession of similar terms to those countries.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

Apropos of Sir Owen Burne's aspiration an interesting disclosure has been made by the influential Canadian journal that represents the views of the existing Ministry in the Dominion. The Conservative newspapers in Canada for some time past have been daily holding up Sir Wilfred Laurier to public scorn because as they allege he refused to agree to a preferential tariff between Great Britain and Canada as proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. In reply to these attacks the Toronto *Globe* proceeds to relate the real facts of the matter and they are these. "During the visit of the colonial Premiers to Great Britain Mr. Chamberlain made a proposition that there should be absolute free trade between Great Britain and her colonies, on condition that the former placed a small Customs tax on commodities from foreign countries. Sir W. Laurier, speaking for Canada, said that he could not accept such an offer; whereupon Mr. Chamberlain observed that he would not touch with the tongs the subject of preferential tariff on any other basis than that of absolute free trade between Great Britain and her colonies." Sir W. Laurier's visit to Washington, which has attracted so much attention on both sides of the Atlantic, has come to a termination, and the general opinion in New York appears to be that the desire evinced by both nations—we must not call Canada a colony now—to bring about reciprocity has not been realised, nor is likely to be just yet. Mr. Smalley telegraphs:—"Mr. Foster's efforts to extort some concession from Canada result in nothing. Sir Wilfred Laurier's suggestion of a joint commission covering all the subjects in dispute is rejected, and matters stand practically as they were early this year, when the State Department farmed out Behring Sea to Messrs. Foster and Hamlin." Since his arrival home Sir W. Laurier has been interviewed by the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times.* Sir W. Laurier evidently does not regard his mission as an absolute failure. He says:—"The informal discussions which have taken place will, I trust, be followed by more formal ones, and I hope to see all these irritating questions disposed of at an early date." In order apparently to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding on this side be further observed:—"You may say very emphatically that there is no intention whatever of negotiating any reciprocity treaty which would interfere with or affect Canada's existing British preferential tariff. This is well-known to American statesmen." But what does Downing-street really think about these direct negotiations between the statesmen of Washington and the statesmen of Ottawa without apparently the co-operation of the statesmen of London?

LITERATURE OF THE WEEK.

The literary "output" of the present week is both numerous and important. The place of honour must be assigned to Mr. James Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa." The great Conservative victory of 1895 has had one advantage that must be felt by liberals as well as conservatives. If the Liberal Government had succeeded in returning to power we should not have had Mr. Bryce's book on South Africa; nor would lovers of literature have been favoured with one or two delightful essays from the pen of Mr. John Morley, to be followed, it may be hoped, ere long, by something of larger scope. Not the least merit of Mr. Bryce's book is that he sinks the position of politician and he refers to the white settlers in Rhodesia in a manner that contrasts very favourably with the unsparing and often unreflecting criticism passed upon them by one of his less impartial friends. He admits that there are naturally rough and ill-omened explorers and settlers in South Africa, as in other new countries, but adds that, "having wandered a good deal in different countries on the outer edge of civilization, I was struck by the large proportion of well-mannered and well-educated men whom one came across in this tropical wilderness." He compares the absence of "bars" and "saloons" at Gwelo with the state of things in similar places "out west," and with the single exception of Johannesburg found that drinking rarely obtruded itself in South Africa. He visited the farm of a young Englishman who with one white companion was flourishing in the "midst of a wilderness" near the Matoppa Hills. "It is not the least of the pleasures of such a journey (says Mr. Bryce) that one finds so many cheery, hearty, sanguine young fellows scattered about this country, some of them keeping or helping to keep stores, some of them like our friend here showing what the soil may be made to do with skill and perseverance, and how homes may be reared upon it." The conclusions he arrives at as to the future value of Rhodesia are considered by the admirers of its founder as "distinctly favourable to the future prospects of the country."

The Indian Institute at Oxford is enriched by the library of an Oriental Scholar, Solomon Caesar Malan, D. D., whose life has just been written by his son, a clergyman. Considering that he was not regarded in his lifetime as a man of overshadowing ability it may surprise some to hear that Dr. Pusey was desirous of being succeeded by him in the chair of Hebrew at Oxford. It is rather unkind of the *Times* to suggest that Pusey was partly influenced by Mr. Malan's unquestioned orthodoxy. An amusing anecdote is related of his resemblance to Mr. Gladstone. On one occasion at "a Welsh watering place a gentleman came up and, with deferential gestures, taking off his hat, said: 'Pardon me for the liberty, Sir, but we are anxious to know if we have the honour to be in the presence of Mr. Gladstone.' 'No, thank God,' was the prompt reply. 'I beg your pardon, Sir.' 'So you ought to.'" It is needless to speculate as to Mr. Malan's politics! Lovers of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poetry will be interested to learn that a reprint of her complete works in a comparatively cheap form has just been issued by Smith Elder and Co. This interesting reprint is uniform with the two-volume edition of her husband Robert Browning's works. Everybody is talking about Mr. Henry James's latest novel, "What Maisie Knew." I have read it and I am sorry to be unable to agree with the widely advertised opinion of a certain evening paper. In my judgment it would have been better for the author's reputation if he had never written his book. There is, however, this to be said in favour of "What Maisie Knew;" it makes such conduct as his characters indulge in as if they were born to it thoroughly repulsive. I have another grievance against Mr. James. Why does he make his English characters invariably use phrases that only proceed from the mouths of Americans. The phrases in themselves are not offensive or objectionable. In some cases they are very good; but they are not English as it is spoken by Englishmen. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish a work by Mr. Henry de Walker, a recent visitor to the Antipodes, on "Australian Democracy." Among the questions treated are Liberalism and Labour in South Australia, Democracy and its Safeguards in New South Wales, Female Suffrage, and the Coolgardie Goldfields. It will be interesting to compare Mr. Walker's notes with those made by the lamented and talented Mr. Francis Adams in "The Australian," published some four years ago. "The School for Saints," the latest and longest of the novels of John Oliver Hobbes, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin next week. An exposed cardsharper, of some pretensions to gentility, casts a gloom over the story, which is brightened by the Right Honourable Robert Orange, whose career is herein related up to the point when he is married. The story, which I am informed has caused the authoress an incredible amount of study in the making, found itself in the thick of the printers' strike in Scotland, but merciful workmen were found to complete the mechanical past of the task.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES IN INDIA.

One of the Welsh Non-conformist members, Mr. Herbert Roberts, moved last session for a return of the charges of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India for 1895-96 on account of the churches of England, Scotland, Rome, etc., and showing as far as possible what payments are made at stations (*a*) where there are European troops and (*b*) where there are no European troops. The return in question has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It appears that exclusive of army charges for Roman Catholic chaplains attached to Regiments, the total expenditure was Rx. 192,410, of which Rx. 129,213 went to pay the stipends of clergymen of the Church of England. The payments to chaplains of the Church of Scotland amounted to Rx. 10,264; to bishops and priests of the Church of Rome, Rx. 3,954; and to clergymen of "other churches" Rx. 6,564. The charges for the Roman Catholic Army chaplains was Rx. 28,051. The sum of Rx. 92,565 was paid on account of clergymen at stations where there are European troops and Rx. 23,946 for stations where there are no European soldiers. In the former case Rx. 78,966, and on the latter Rx. 17,760 to the Church of England. Under the heading "Episcopal Establishments" the following particulars of the monthly expenditure are given for Bombay:—Bishop Rs. 2,133-5-4; Archdeacon (additional to his pay as chaplain) Rs. 266-10-8; Domestic chaplain, Rs. 800; Registrar Rs. 150. The other monthly expenditure on behalf of the Church of England establishment at military stations in the Western Presidency amounts to Rs. 13,709, thus divided:—Deolali, Rs. 800; Ahmednagar, Rs. 800; Poona, Rs. 1600; Satara Rs. 800; Belgaum Rs. 800; Aden Rs. 1,350; Bombay Rs. 2850; Deesa and Abu, Rs. 500; Nasirabad, Rs. 500; Neemuch Rs. 500; Kirkee Rs. 500; Ahmedabad, Rs. 550; Kurrachee, Rs. 1620; Hyderabad, Rs. 530. To the Church of Scotland in the Bombay Presidency is paid Rs. 2,780 per mensem (Bombay Rs. 1,130; Kurrachee Rs. 800, and Poona Rs. 854). To the ecclesiastical establishment of the Church of England at civil stations in the Bombay Presidency Rs. 2100 per month is paid; and to "additional clergy" Rs. 850 besides several small allowances "to some missionaries, clergymen and priests."

SANITARY MEASURES IN INDIA:

APPRECIATION OF DR. WEIR'S WARNINGS.

A bulky blue book on Sanitary measures in India in 1895-96 was published yesterday containing chapters on the health of the European and Native troops, on the health of the prisoners in jails, and on the health of the general population. Appended are abstracts of reports by the three principal Sanitary Commissioners in India and the Health Officer of Bombay, the latter a very interesting one. The Army Sanitary Commission in their review refer to Dr. Weir's report as one of "much interest," as it undoubtedly is, and observe:—"With prophetic foresight Dr. Weir writes: I cannot hope for further reduction in the mortality until the local insanitary courses that I have so frequently described and which I will once more describe so that there may be no responsibility on me, are removed.'" The Commission also quote what Dr. Weir says about the overcrowded state of the houses in some sections of your city, adding:—"In our memorandum for 1894 on the Administration Report of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta we invited attention to the site crowding with lofty, ill-ventilated houses which is permitted in that city. The remonstrances of health officers may for a time fail in their purpose; but sooner or later they will be driven home by events which will admit neither of question nor delay."

"VANITY FAIR" AND SIR MUNCHERJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

The subject of the cartoon in this week's issue of *Vanity Fair* is Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree. It is a long time since "Spy" has executed such an excellent portrait; he has in fact on this occasion surpassed himself. The accompanying letterpress signed by "Jehu Junior," is complimentary though candid. Sir Muncherjee, we are told, has already made his mark in Parliament—if only as an extinguisher for Sir William Wedderburn. Some people might think that Sir William has been his own extinguisher; but that by the way. Sir Muncherjee is further described as "an admirable type of that ancient Zoroastrian Persian race which was some years ago described (by one Herodotus) as energetic, courageous, magnanimous, intellectual and quick and to these qualities he attributes his political success thus far." Jehu frankly continues:—"If being warned by its history he can overcome the faults of his race—pugnacity, rashness and obstinacy, if he will discipline himself to serious and steady work he has a real English future before him for he has many good qualities," which nobody not even his esteemed friends, Messrs. Wacha, Mehta *et hoc genus omne*—can deny. Moreover, "Jehu Junior" describes the elect of North-East Bethnal Green as "a cheerful fellow fond of repartee who loves poetry and enjoys society." Finally he is "a good-natured, modest, rather vain careful legislator who was worthily improved into a Knight Companion (*sic*) of the Indian Empire of his Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee day."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Sir Henry Doulton, head of the famous pottery works near Lambeth Palace died yesterday after a short illness in his seventy-seventh year. The great business on the south side of the Thames was not as originally supposed originated by Sir Henry but by his father. It was however the former who took up the production of what as we are reminded this morning is now known all over the world as "Doulton ware"—ornamental pottery, in vases, jugs, cups, etc. At the artistically designed building he erected at Lambeth an army of art workers mainly women and girls are employed. Not a few of these possess talent of a high order and some of us will share the regret expressed by the *Times* that the bad trade custom of modern times does not permit them, as a rule, to sign their pieces, as they would have done had they worked at Urbino or Gubbio in the 16th century. Mr. George Tinworth whose large terra-cotta figures in relief are so justly admired is almost the only worker for the Doulton firm whose name is known to the public. Sir Henry was a Vice-President of the Society of Arts and had long been one of the pillars of that venerable but progressive institution.

To the regret of his colleagues and of the picture-loving public Mr. John Bagnold Burgess, R.A., succumbed to his long illness on the 12th instant. He inherited a taste for Art from his father who was landscape painter to George IV. Early in life the younger Burgess was attracted by Spain and down to the last he found his greatest happiness in depicting the picturesque life of the Iberian peninsula. He was in his sixty-seventh year and had been a Royal Academician since 1889.

The deaths are also announced of the Countess of Cranbrook wife of a former Secretary of State for India; Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart; Major-General Newton Robert Burlton, an old *habitue* of the East India United Service Club who was a victim of that greatly increasing and terrible disease, cancer; Major-General Richard Preston, C.B., who as a young officer served in the Crimea; Major-General Charles Herbert Bengal Staff Corps; Mr. St. George Tucker formerly of the Bengal Civil Service; Mr. David Trait Robertson; Professor Wilhelm Heinrich von Riehl, the celebrated German historian; Dr. Preston the well known American Dentist at Paris who assisted Empress Eugenie to escape from France after the Sedan disaster; and Signorina Verdi, the talented wife of the distinguished composer.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

His Highness Sir Sayajirao, K.C.S.I., the Gaekwar of Baroda, who had been on a short tour in Egypt, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Caledonia in company of his brother, Shree Gunpatrao Gaekwar, Dr. Buttookram, Medical attendant, Prince Kirat Singji of Rajpipla, and a Mankari. Immediately after the Caledonia entered the harbour, a deputation, consisting of Dewan Bahadur Shrinivas Raghav Iyenger, C.I.E., the Prime Minister, Colonel Martelli, the Governor-General's Agent in Baroda, and Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, left the Apollo Bunder in a steam launch and received his Highness on board the mail steamer. In about half an hour the members of the deputation escorted the Maharaja and his staff to the Apollo Bunder, where his Highness landed, a salute of twenty-one guns being fired. Amongst those present under the Bunder Pavilion to meet the Gaekwar were: Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, ex-Prime Minister to his Highness, the Hon.'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Dalal, Director of Public Instruction, Baroda State, Mr. Virchund Dipchund, Messrs. B. J. Dalal, Jamshetji Dhunjibhoy Patel, Captain Janardhan Shadasive, and Lieutenant Dinkerao Shirke. His Highness was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy and others, which compliments he acknowledged. The Gaekwar with his attendants then drove to the Colaba Station, where temporary accomodation had been provided by the Railway Company. After visiting various shops in the town, he joined the special train leaving Colaba at 10-30 a.m. The arrival and the departure were private.

H. H. THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

His Highness Sir Bhagwatsingji, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and the Ranee, both of whom participated in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in England, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the mail steamer and landed at the Apollo Bunder, where they were met by Mr. Cowasji Edulji Desai, the Private Secretary, and Messrs. Ruttonji Aspandiar Vania, Ardeshir Aspandiar Vania, and Pestonji Jamaspji Vania, proprietors of a Cotton Ginning Factory in the Gondal State. The Thakore Sahib was garlanded at the Bunder, whence he drove to the Esplanade Hotel, where he is temporarily putting up.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mail, and following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Abdoolalli, Mr
Barnes, Mrs and Miss
Baines, Mr R
Baines, Mr L
Canning, Mr E
Clark, Col
Chambers, Mrs
Carpenter, Ld George
Carlyle, Mr R W
Elliott, Capt H
Grosvenor, Hon R
Grantham, Capt C F
Hornby, Mrs Y Phipp
Halton, Mrs M H
Howard, Mr T H
Kaye, Capt and Mrs S L
Lloyd, Mr F H
Lambert, Major and Mrs W
Macdowell, Mr S H
Moss, Mr
Moss, Mr F
MacDonald, Mr W B
Pelleasse, Mr H E
Ritter, Miss
Riley, Mr
Steiner, Mr H V den
Stainton, Mr V
Sulaiman, Mr
Wallich, Mr C
Wilson, Mr T H O

The following passengers have been engaged:—

Per s. s. India, to London, 11th December.
For London—Mrs G A Tayler, Mr P Preece, Mr Fellowes, Mr P W Barker, Mr and Mrs Y Bowman child and infant, Mr Nawas and Mr A A Poonay.

Per s. s. Shannon, to Aden, 18th December.
For London—General and Mrs Jennings.

Per s. s. Caledonia, to London, 25th December.
For London—Dr A Nere, Mr R C Bamford, Mr J Lushington Taylor and 2 children and Mrs Taylor and child.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers will join the Staff College on the 22nd January, 1898: Captain O. C. Wolley Dodd, Second Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and Captain A. W. Hiles, Second Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant S. F. B. Dalrymple Hay, First Battalion, Second Gurkhas, has obtained an extension for six months beyond the three years' term of probationary service to enable him to pass the necessary examination to qualify him to remain in the Staff Corps.

The Director-General of Ordnance in India who was recently empowered to sanction acting arrangements in the place of civilian mechanics of the Ordnance Department on leave has since been further empowered to sanction officiating arrangements in the place of mechanics deputed to England for instruction.

The scientific authorities at Portsmouth (according to the London correspondent of the *Bradford Observer*) have practically completed a new torpedo, which will be the most formidable instrument of the kind that exists. Certain highly-skilled engineer officers have been working at it for some time, and they believe that it will prove a most efficient and destructive weapon. It is to be called the "Vernon."

THE TILAK SEDITION CASE.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The petition in the matter of Bal Gangadhar Tilak against his conviction for an offence under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, in respect of certain printed matter in the weekly Marathi journal, the *Kesari*, on the 15th June this year, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day. The court was composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Davey, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Richard Couch. The counsels for the petitioner were:—The Right Hon. Mr. Asquith, Q.C., Mr. J. A. D. Mayne, Mr. Blair, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Lattey. There was no formal opposition but Mr. A. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. Branson appeared for the Government. The court room was crowded, and there were a number of gentlemen from India among the spectators. As usual in this most ill-constructed court, there was extreme difficulty in hearing, and to the majority of most attentive listeners the greater part of Mr. Asquith's speech was inaudible. The object of the petition is to grant leave to appeal against a sentence for disaffection, the petitioner having been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124A of the Criminal Procedure Act. This was in respect of a publication in the 15th June 1897 in petitioner's paper, the *Kesari*, of an account of the Shivaji coronation festival which had just taken place; and, as part of the said report, a summary was given of a lecture delivered by Professor Bhanu under the presidency of the petitioner. In the lecture a quantity of new evidence was produced to show that the killing of Afzul Khan by Shivaji was not a treacherous murder, but was an act of self-defence in lawful warfare. The lecture was followed by observations upon it by Professor Jinsivale and the petitioner which comments were charged in the indictment as being seditious. In the same issue of the paper there were certain Marathi verses sent by a correspondent which were also charged as being seditious. There were also three articles on the Jubilee written by the petitioner which were produced at the trial as showing his loyalty and public spirit.

Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the petitioner, said that the conviction was obtained under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, which is a section not found in the Code in the shape in which the Code was passed in 1860. The section was in these words: "Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine." Then followed the explanation: "Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause." Act 27, 1870, Section 5. Under that section the petitioner was charged on an indictment containing two counts, *viz.*, with exciting feelings of disaffection and then with attempting to excite feelings of disaffection. The words of the section provided that the utterances should be spoken or be intended to be read. The words relied upon in support of these charges were found in two articles published in the issue of 15th June of the newspaper *Kesari*, a paper published at Poona of which the petitioner was admittedly the proprietor and editor. He would at once refer to these articles which were written in Marathi language and which formed the subject matter of the charge. The learned counsel quoted from the official printed copy of the proceedings in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay the description of the Shri Shivaji coronation festival on 12th June at Poona. He prefaced the reading of these passages by a statement that a great revival of the memory of Shivaji took place some years ago, and this had led to a public movement, and had been the subject of much correspondence in the Indian Press, Shivaji being one of the heroes of the Maratha race, and being also regarded as the founder of the greatness of their power. Mr. Asquith said the petitioner was accompanied by two other gentlemen at the celebration, Professor Jinsivale and Professor Bhanu, the latter of whom gave a lecture on "the killing of Afzulkhan," at which Mr. Tilak presided. An incriminating passage was quoted from pages 31 and 33 of the proceedings, being remarks by Professor Bhanu and also by Professor Jinsivale. The latter said: "If no one blames Napoleon for committing 2,000 murders in Europe, and if Cæsar is considered merciful, though he needlessly committed slaughter in Gaul, *i.e.*, France, many a time, why should so virulent an attack be made on Shri Shivaji Maharaja for killing one or two persons? The people who took part in the French Revolution denied that they committed murders, and maintained that they were only removing thorns from their path; why should not the same principle (? argument) be made applicable to Maharashtra? Being inflamed with partisanship it is not good that we should keep aside our true opinions; is it true that we must (*i.e.*, should not hesitate to) swallow down our opinions on any occasion when an expression of these might be thought detrimental to the interests of the country (*i.e.* nation) but no one should permit his real opinions to be permanently trodden under foot." There was some difference of opinion as to the precise English equivalent of the word independence in Marathi, used by Professor Bhanu, when he said "We all are striving to regain our lost independence," but there was evidence that it would not necessarily mean political liberty or independence, but might be tranlated redress of grievances without any suggestion of the way in which grievances could be redressed. There were in the Poona popular party at this time two factions, the leader of one being Mr. Tilak, the petitioner, and of the other Professor Bhanu. Counsel further quoted from the proceedings the discourse delivered by Mr. Tilak at the conclusion of Professor Jinsivale's speech. This contained the following passage: "It was needless to make fresh historical researches in connection with the killing of Afzulkhan. Let us even assume that Shivaji first planned and then executed the murder of Afzulkhan. Was this act of the Maharajah good or bad? This question which has to be considered should not be viewed from the standpoint of even the Penal Code or even the Smiritis of Manu, or Yagnavalkya, or even the principles of morality laid down in the Western and Eastern ethical systems. The laws which bind society are for common men like yourselves and myself. No one seeks to trace the genealogy of Rishi nor to fasten guilt upon a king. Great men are above the common principles of morality. The principles fail in their scope to reach the pedestal of great men. Did Shivaji commit a sin in killing Afzulkhan or how? The answer to this question can be found in the Mahabharat itself. Shrimat Krishna's advice (teaching) in the Geeta is to kill even our teachers and our kinsmen. No blame attaches to any person if he is doing deeds without being actuated by a desire to reap the fruit of his deeds. Shri Shivaji Maharajah did nothing with a view to fill the small void of his own stomach (*i.e.*, from interested motives). With benevolent intentions he murdered Afzulkhan for the good of others. . . . Do not circumscribe your vision like a frog in a well; get out of the Penal Code, enter into the extremely high atmosphere of the Shrimat Bhagvadgeeta, and then consider the actions of great men." Another speech by Mr. Tilak was quoted in which he expressed the opinion that it was most desirable that on one day out of the 365 they should unite at least in respect of one matter; and that to be one in connection with Shivaji did not mean that they were completely to forget their other opinions. Between these two reports was an editorial article on the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee; and Mr. Tilak also published a series of three or four articles on this subject. It was admitted, and it certainly was pointed out to the judge, that the articles on the Queen's Jubilee contained nothing that was objectionable and that it was reasonable to seal the grounds on which Englishmen might rejoice in the celebration of Her Majesty's 60th year of her regin. He mentioned that because it was the only thing in the paper which proceeded from the pen of Mr. Tilak himself. Then came a poem, entitled "Shivaji's Utterances," which was quoted in full (pages 33 and 34 of the proceedings). The evidence before the Bombay Court consisted almost entirely of proof that Mr. Tilak was proprietor and editor of this journal, of the articles themselves and as to the proper English translation of the various words and phrases from these articles. It was also shown in the course of the trial that some months before these articles appeared there had been a controversy as to the measures adopted by the Government in dealing with the plague epidemic at Poona. It was shown by Mr. Tilak both in his newspaper and by representations addressed by him to the Government that objection was taken very strongly to the measures pursued; but it was also shown that Tilak had started a hospital himself and had tried to prevent the flight of natives. It was also given in evidence that this state of things which undoubtedly had been very serious had practically come to an end by the 18th of May, by which time the measures adopted by the Government had proved successful, the plague having almost ceased.

These were the whole of the facts before the learned judge when he proceeded to direct the jury in the manner to which he should call attention. There were in the volume of proceedings a number of articles which were put in, some by the prosecution and some by the defence, from back numbers of the paper, and also from other papers to show the sort of controversies going on at the time and the attitude Mr. Tilak had assumed in regard to them. Counsel proceeded to deal with the judge's summing up, all of which he read from page 150 onwards in the volume of proceedings. He complained that in the summing up there was a clear implication that if the jury should come to the conclusion that the object of Professor Jinsivale's speech was to suggest that the Hindus should have greater political power from the British Government, then any person making use of such an argument was guilty of inciting people to disaffection. With reference to this and also to Mr. Tilak's speech quoted in the summing up Mr. Asquith held that there was nothing which could be described as a warrantable or illegitimate criticism considering the condition of things which had existed and had passed away. He also pointed out that the learned judge assumed the existence of facts, on more than one occasion, of which facts there was no evidence whatever. Speaking generally the objection which on behalf of the petitioner he had to take to the direction given by the judge to the jury was that he had defined the offence described in section 124 in terms far too wide, and that if the jury accepted the ruling of the learned judge as, for them, a conclusive and binding definition of law, as it seemed in this case the jury had done, they found Mr. Tilak guilty of disaffection, when, in point of fact, the strongest charge which could be brought against him was that he had allowed other persons to use his paper for what was commonly conceived to be within the scope of his functions. The question really turned on what was the meaning of the "disaffection" under section 124, having regard to the explanation which accompanied the section. Those who framed this section had not used the word "sedition" which was used in our English law, and one might fairly assume that they distinctly abstained from the importation of the English word into the section. If they had employed that word there would have been numerous authorities to quote from English decisions. At all events they had not used the word "sedition," and they had used the word "disaffection," which was not a term in our system of jurisprudence and had no technical meaning at all. The question was what was meant in this judgment by that term. He had quoted several passages from the summing up of the learned judge in which he laid down that "disaffection" meant any feeling of ill-will or enmity to the Government, and if it could be shown that the intention or effect,—for the intention they must judge of by the effect—of words used would be to inspire among those to whom they were addressed feelings of enmity towards the Government that would be sufficient to bring the person within the scope of this penal enactment. The learned judge fortified himself in taking that large, and, as counsel submitted, far to expensive view of the meaning of the term, by means of the explanation, which he treated as though it were, though counsel held it was not, and was not intended to be, an exhaustive enumeration of offences which where not within the section. It was quite clear when they came to look at the language of the section that its object was to restrict, and that the explanation added to the section qualified it. The judge ought not to say that everything of which the explanation was not an illustration fell within the section. He submitted that if the disapprobation of the Government, which it was sought to excite, was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to be lawful authority of the Government, the person seeking to engender that feeling in the minds of his readers was not a person who came within the meaning of the clause as exciting to disaffection. Going back to the words of the section itself and reading it by the light of the explanation, he contended that what was intended by the clause was that disaffection was to be something more than disapproval. They passed the line between what was and lawful and what was unlawful when the feeling set up or excited was incompatible with the disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority or to support that authority against unlawful attempts. What was intended here by the word "disaffection" was that temper of mind which resorted to measures of violence and resistance to lawful authority. It was impossible otherwise to draw a distinction between legitimate and illegitimate criticism. They must find that it was that sort of temper which it was sought to produce in the mind of the reader. If that was so the learned judge had misdirected the jury. The first part of the section gave no indication of meaning; but the explanation was intended to afford that meaning, and the learned judge should have tried to ascertain the disapprobation, the spirit of hostility and ill-will engendered, compatible with this disposition to render obedience to lawful authority. The learned judge ought to have told the jury to keep this constantly in their mind, and say: if this was public comment merely intended to have a general effect on the policy of the British Government or to effect a change of social conditions, then, so long as that was done, there was nothing done which was necessarily intended to engender a disposition not to render obedience to lawful authority. He maintained the learned judge had put a construction upon the words which they did not legitimately bear. He submitted it was not an ordinary case, and he believed this was the first time this section of the Penal Code had come under judicial consideration at all. It was a question of great general importance, and it must be raised in the future. He hoped, therefore, their lordships would under the circumstances grant the petition.

Mr. Cohen, Q. C., added a few words on behalf of the Government, mentioning a recent case at Yokohama, in which their lordships said they would adhere to the rule laid down that there must be substantial miscarriage of justice before the judges would interfere in criminal cases.

Their lordships cleared the court while considering their decision.

The Lord Chancellor on the re-admission of the public said: We have taken the whole of the summing up of the judge into consideration. There is nothing in that summing up, their lordships are of opinion, which calls upon them to indicate any misdirection or any necessity to correct what is therein contained, considering the circumstances as a whole. Speaking generally on the argument presented to their lordships, their lordships are of opinion that no case has been made out consistently with the rules by which Her Majesty has hitherto been guided in criminal cases. Therefore, they will advise Her Majesty that this is not a case in which leave of appeal should be granted.

The proceedings then terminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Commander W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning. She brought the English mail of 19th November, having left Marseilles on the 18th November, Brindisi on the 21st, Portsaid on the 24th, Suez on the 25th, and Aden on the 28th idem. During the voyage she met with fine weather. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Alexander, Capt F
Ayeall, Mr
Barton, Mrs
Bell, Mrs, Miss infant and 2 Masters
Baron, Miss
Barton, Miss M
Binny, Mr
Broco, Mrs
Batchelor, Mr
Cross, M H
Coldstream, Miss
Clarke, Mr
Dane, Mrs
[illegible]son, Mrs and inft
Fitzgerald, Mrs and infant
Garnett, Mr
Gavin, Miss
Goodwin, Mr W J
Goodwin, Mr
Heanor, Mr
Heasey, Mr J
Hinks, Mr H H
Lowe, Mr F H.
Lambert, Mr
Moore, Rev Father
McMillan, Mr, Mrs, 3 children and 2 infants
Melville, 2nd Lt G W
Moore, Surg-Capt
Mukeya, Dr
Nunn, Mr
Noel, Miss
O'Sullivan, Mrs and child
Pim, Mr
Rorie, Mrs
Ramsden, Miss
Reed, Mr
Robinson, Mrs C S
Simson, Mr A
Stevens, Mr
Tracy, Mr, Mrs and infant
Turner, Mrs
Warren, Mrs H
Warren, Mr Hastings
Willes, Rev Canon
Walton, Capt H C
Walton, Mrs H C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Agnew, Mr Pope
Allnutt, Rev S S
Ahmed, Mr M
Aston, Mr
Acres, Mr J C
Adderley, Miss
Ashton, Mr
Allum, Mrs and Miss
Brander, Col
Browning, Miss
Barker, Mr W
Bennett, Mr H W
Burnup, Mr
Battnie, Mrs
Blood, Lady B
Babington, Col and Mrs
Brangate, Mr E C
Buck, Mr J
Buck, Sir E C
Bullock, Mr
Birabayre, Mr and Mrs
Buckland, Mr E C
Butler, Miss
Caulfield, Mrs
Campbell, Mr and Mrs
Chamberlain, Mrs
Campbell, Lieut G
Cotton, Sir Geo
Cohen, Mr J
Cowie, Mr
Cumming, Miss
Coffin, Miss
Chapman, Mr A S B
Denne, Mrs
Douglas, Miss M
Douglas, Miss
Dunsterville, Mrs and infant
Dobbs, Mr
Dowse, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Duncan, Surg-Maj
Denny, Miss
Davis, Mr and Mrs
Donnell, Miss
Equilles, Dr Miss
Elliott, Mr
Elliott, Mrs, Miss and 2 children
Elmore, Mr J S
French, Rev B
Field, Miss E
Foy, Dr, Mrs and 2 inft
Fitzgerald, Mrs and Miss
Finke, Miss
Followes, Mr
Fox, Mrs W
Fagan, Mrs
Forbes, Mr and Mrs
Friedheim, Mr, Mrs and inft
Geary, Sir W
Gordon, Capt L
Gordon, Mrs and child
Gouge, Mr G
Garth, Mr
Grant, Lieut F
Holiday, Mr and Mrs
Hay, Lt
Hulem, Mr
Howie, Mr and Mrs
Hoey, Mrs and infant
Hunt, Mr
H H Thakore of Gondal, Ranee child and 2 infants
Hoare, Mr and Mrs
Hendley, Surg Col and Mrs
Haggard, Capt and Mrs
Huddleston, Mrs
Hotham, Col J
Hatch, Mr
Harvey, Mr, Mrs and infant
Hutchinson, Mr W
Johnson, Miss
Ker, Mr and Mrs
Keene, Lt
Krickenback, Mr
Knight, Mr H M
Lang, Mr
Langenback, Mr
Lomax, Mrs
Lyall, Mr
Lapper, Miss
Lane, Mr, Mrs and infant
Lang, Mr Basil and Miss
Lotter, Mr and Mrs
Lawson, Mr
Marseilles, Miss
McCurtie, Mr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs
Miles, Mrs M
Marley, Mr A E
McNaught, Mrs and infant
Mitchell, Mr W J
Michael, Miss
Murray, Col
Merriman, Mrs
Moller, Miss
Marsham, Mr W J
Molesworth, Mr and Mrs
Mulligan, Mr
Mawhinnie, Mr
M[illegible], Mr
Mansfield, Hon
Major, Mr R
Meyer, Mr and infant
Nicholls, Mr, Mrs, and infant
Oldfield, Sir R C
Perceval, Mr and 2 Misses
Paton, Mr W F
Pinney, Mrs
Proudfoot, Lt Col and Mrs
Price, Miss
Pringle, Mr
Parkinson, Mr
Robinson, Mr W J
Robinson, Mr F
Reynell, Mr
Raper, Mr F C
Rainey, Mr J
Rainey, Mr J H
Reeve, Mr J
Reddie, Lieut
Reed, Mr and Mrs
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Rauthnell, Mr
Shaw, Mrs
Skinner, Mr
Shaw, Mr
Salinger, Mr G
Staunton, Lt
Scott, Mr A
Smith, Mrs V
Sym, Miss M
Stone, Rev A and Mrs
Sales, Mrs
Schaffer, Miss
Segrave, Mr
Scott, Mr P A
Symington, Mr, Mrs and child
Sheppard, Miss
Shaw, Mr and Mrs
Strange, Mrs R and child
Scaramanga, Mr and Mrs
Seawell, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Slater, Mrs and Miss
Styan, Mrs
Scott, Mr and Mrs
Sugram, Mr and Mrs
Sherriff, Mr J B
Thompson, Lieut
Thorburn, Mrs and inft
Thompson, Mr J B
Thompson, Mrs A R
Todd, Capt Wilson
Vease, Miss C
Vinart, Mr G
Valentine, Rev, Mrs and Miss
Vizarji, Mr
Wilson, Mrs P R
Warren, Capt P B and Mrs
Wilson, Mr C L
Walton, Mr A W
Warner, Mr W
Wells, Mr
Young, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Atfold, Mr J S
Barrow, Dr W
Bruce, Dr
Cama, Mr
Cookson, Mr
Dalal, Dr K D
Ezar, Mr K
Eara, Mr
Franck, Mrs
Fitzgerald, Capt and Mrs
Gubbay, Mr
Grant, Mr F
Hutchinson, Dr L
Hassock, Dr W C
Jameson, Dr R W
Jones, Dr T C
Kemp, Dr D G
Knapp, Dr R
Lecinier, Mr and Mrs
Lugard, Mr
Lawrence, Mr
Must, Dr
McLean, Dr W L
McLaughlin, Rev
Molyneux, Mr
Macaulay, Mr
Mills, Mr
Mallik, Mr
Nariman, Dr S
Oldham, Mr and Mrs
Packer, Dr
Pitsford, Dr
Pearse, Dr F
Peebles, Mr J H
Russell, Mr R T
Rose, Lieut
Seaby, Dr H C
Stevens, Dr A E
Stewart, Dr S B
Stenning, Mr
Venis, Dr W
Venis, Dr H
Winter, Dr C L

FROM ISMAILIA.

Brittain, Mr
Gaekwar, Mr T G
Howie, Mr
H H Gaekwar of Baroda
Krichmyre, Mr
Mehta, Dr B S
Meagher, Lt
McCartney, Mr
O'Connor, Mr Scot
Sinnuke, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.—Meyer, Mr H

FROM ADEN.—O'Brien, Mr T C

The following are among recently proved wills:—Miss Emma Plowden Bander, £28,143; Mr. Geore Chester Cooper, £30,625; Miss Ellen Churton, £13,383; Mrs. Emma Georgina Eleanor Cockburn, £11,612; Mr. William Collinge, £87,053; Mr James Colfer, £145,579; Mr. William Darby, £104,835; M. Auguste Dreyfus, £21,765; the Rev. Canon Richard Elwyn, £400; Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, £39,577; Mr. John Thomas Morton, £714,186; Major-General Sir James Mansfield Nasmith, K.C.B., £10,149; Sir John Skelton, K.C.B., LL.D., £32,538; Mr. Charles Ridley Smith, £19,898; Mr. George Swindells, £26,131; Sir Joseph Henry Warner, £17,626; Mr. Henry Reader Williams, £89,134; the Right Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, £84,164.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

THE necessity for increasing the strength of the British army was discussed at a meeting of the United Service Institution in London on Wednesday. Lord Wolseley, in summing up the discussion, said he thought it was generally accepted throughout the country among all classes that the army, as it existed at present, must be increased. In fact, if it was not increased the army would cease to be able to do the duties for which it was paid. We were a very practical and commonsense people, and he thought the country had only to be told the facts by those in important posts to put the army in the position to discharge its duties. The short service system was adopted because we could not get men to serve for long periods. Before short service was adopted the army was annually 10,000 men short of its requirements, and they might just as well advertise for men in armour as ask men to serve for twenty-one years. He believed that the system which had served us so long would serve us still, if they only adopted the commonsense idea that when they wanted an article they must pay for it. So long as they made the service popular among recruits they would get the men.

There is now ground for the hope that another week will see the end of the engineering dispute. A preliminary conference of two representatives of the Employer's Federation and two representatives of the workmen concerned in the engineers' dispute, held in London on Wednesday, has happily resulted in arrangements being made for the holding of a full conference on Wednesday next, at which each side shall be represented by fourteen representatives. Each party is to appoint its own chairman, and a truce suspending on the part of the masters the issue of further notices or the implementing of notices already issued, and on the part of the men promising not to interfere in any way with men in employment, was agreed to pending the holding of the conference.

Lord Salisbury addressed a meeting of over 8000 persons in the Albert Hall, London, on Tuesday. He paid a tribute of respect and admiration to Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India and severely reproved the critics among Lord Elgin's political friends who had recently attacked him. The responsibility which rested upon those men because of those attacks was enormous. And it was hard to measure the condemnation which was due to those who, in the mere hurry-scurry of political warfare, were not ashamed to cast this slight upon their country, upon the Queen's officers, or to set up differences between the races whom it was our privilege and desire to keep together.

At a representative meeting of Scottish fleshers held on Tuesday in Glasgow, resolutions were passed declaring that no member of their organisation, after the 1st December next, should deal with any farmer or other person who had not become a member of the Defence Association, also that members of the trade should not buy any American cattle brought across with supplies for co-operative stores.

A young woman who gave the name of Teresa Ulfeld, and who spoke Russian, shot herself in the head with a revolver on Tuesday in Edinburgh Central Police Office, whither she had gone in connection with the loss or the theft of her purse. She died within half an hour afterwards in the Royal Infantry. Nothing is known as to her antecedents, but she is said to be a Countess.

Mr. Morton, Unionist, has been returned for Deptford by a majority of 324. He polled 5317 votes as against 4993 received by Mr. Benn, Radical. At the general election Mr Darling, Unionist, polled 5654 and Mr. Macnamara, Radical, 4425, the majority being 1229.

The Newmiles lace workers' strike, after lasting nineteen weeks, was settled on Tuesday by the intervention of the Board of Trade. The masters agreed to reinstate the operatives, and to discuss the wages question with their employees during the next six months.

A despatch received by mail from Constantinople from Reuter's correspondent gives interesting and painful information respecting the condition of the Armenians in the regions of Adana, Van, Mush, and elsewhere. Grave charges are made against the Turkish authorities and the Kurds. Arrests of Armenians continue to be made, and the correspondent expresses the fear that a continuation of these arrests and other forms of persecution may lead to a rising in Armenia.

What is known as the Mersina incident—the insulting of an Austrian Agent by Turkish police—has led to an acute crisis. A telegram despatched from the Austrian capital on Wednesday stated that should the Porte fail to comply with the Austrian demands regarding both the Mersina and the Oriental Railway questions by next day, Austrian warships now off Crete will sail to Mersina to exact full satisfaction.

The Dreyfus scandal in France is becoming more complicated, and great excitement is said to prevail in military circles. The Paris papers have published a letter by a brother of Captain Dreyfus denouncing an officer, whom he names, as the author of the unsigned letter which was relied upon as evidence against Captain Dreyfus.

London has been the scene this week of the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations. In connexion with this event Lord Salisbury made a speech at the Albert hall on Tuesday, when he replied to various criticisms on the Government's policy, and fore-shadowed legislation creating a set of local municipalities for the metropolis. The conference itself passed resolutions demanding Army reform, a Royal residence in Ireland, registration law amendment, and legislation against sugar and shipping bounties.—The annual Colston banquets were held at Bristol on Saturday, and Sir M. Hicks Beach addressed the Conservatives on Socialism among other subjects, while Lord Reay was the chief speaker at the Liberal gathering.—The Deptford election on Monday resulted in a Unionist majority of 324.

Mr. Arnold-Forster continues his exposure of the state of the Army; and on Wednesday Lord Wolseley took part in a public discussion on the same subject.

The Royal Commission on the Irish Land Acts heard evidence on Wednesday from the County Court Judge of Kerry.

At Oxford on Tuesday the degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the King of Siam; and at Cambridge last with the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chief Justice attended to receive the degree of LL.D.

The late Mr. J. T. Morton has left about £500,000 to various churches and charities, the Moravian Church receiving £250,000 for mission work, while the China Inland Mission and Waldensian Church also receive large sums.

A few fresh cases of typhoid continue to be reported at Maidstone and Lynn, bringing the totals up to 1,848 and 405 respectively. The causal connexion between hop-picking and typhoid in Kent was discussed by the Sanitary Institute on Wednesday.

The nomination of sheriffs for the year took place on Friday, when numerous excuses were decided upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Among other events of public interest reported this week are the North Borneo dinner, an address by the Primate on temperance legislation, two meetings for the promotion of memorials to the late Dean Vaughan, and the publication of a manifesto on the grievances of baronets.

Another Cornish viaduct accident occurred on Monday, when two men were killed; a Midland railway accident on Tuesday cost the lives of two race-horses; and the upsetting of a London omnibus last week injured a dozen passengers.

Lord Esher made his farewell speech at the Law Courts on Monday.—The Bailey divorce suit has ended in a decree of judicial separation; a French naval officer has failed in an action brought against Sir John Hutton for alleged slander; the suit against the Lords of the Admiralty in connexion with the compulsory purchase of a site for the Dartmouth Naval College has been dismissed; and Messrs. Blackwood have been condemned to pay the author of "A Wingless Angel" 40 guineas for a breach of the copyright laws. In Edinburgh, Mr. John Fraser's claim to the Lovat peerage has been rejected.

The Obituary list this week includes the names of Mr. J. B. Burges, R.A., the Countess of Cranbrook, Sir C. F. Smythe, Sir W. J. M. Cuninghame, V.C., Captain E. G. Symons, R.N., Major-General N. R. Burlton, Major-General R. Preston, Lady Selby Smyth, and Caroline, Lady Chichester.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

ACCORDING to the report on sanitary measures in India in 1895-96, which has just been issued as a Blue-book, the health of the European troops on service there during 1895 was slightly better than in the previous year. On an average strength of 71,031 the admissions into hospital were in the ratio of 1462 per 1000, against 1508 in 1894; the daily sick rate was [illegible] or 2 per 1000 more; and the death rate fell from 17·07 to 15·26. The invaliding ratio (23) was also lower by 2 per 1000, so that the total loss by death and invaliding was equal to 39 per 1000, a decrease by 3 per 1000 on the previous year. Of the four Commands, Bengal had the highest daily sick rate and the Punjab the highest death rate. The Madras Command was the healthiest, and its death rate was less than half that of the Punjab. The chief causes of sickness in the whole European Army were as in the year 1894, specific contagious diseases and ague, the former yielding a ratio of 522 per 1000 against 511 in 1894, and the latter 336 per 1000 against 412. More than half (59 per cent.) of the total sickness resulted from these two causes. Enteric fever, as usual, was the chief cause of mortality, and the death rate from it was 6·72 per 1000, against 5·75 in 1894. This fever caused 44 per cent. of the total deaths. The mortality from cholera in the European Army was very low. The admissions to hospital from the disease numbered only 44, or 0·6 per 1000 of average strength, against 209, or 2·9 per 1000 in 1894, and the deaths fell from 149, or 2·10 per 1000, to 32, or 0·45. Among the whole of the European troops in India there were during the year under notice only nineteen cases of small-pox; of these two were fatal, one each in the Bengal and Madras Commands. In the previous year there were thirteen cases and three deaths. The loss to the whole Army by invaliding during 1895 amounted to 1663 men, equal to 23·4 per 1000 against 1838 or 25·4 in 1894. The proportion of invalids to strength was highest in the Madras Command (31·2), followed by Bengal (25·5), Bombay (20·7), and Punjab (17·9). Of the total number invalided, 33 per cent. were discharged as unfit for further service, being six per 1000 lower than in 1894. As regards the influence of age and length of residence in India on invaliding, 66 per cent. of the total number invalided were under twenty-five years of age, against 60 in 1894, while 31 per cent. were of less than two years' service, and 81 per cent. were of less than five years' service. In the European Army as a whole 84 per cent. of the total strength has seen less than five years' service.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE IN ASIA.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY M. DE LANESSAN.

M. de Lanessan, some time Governor-General of Indo-China, and one of the few Frenchmen of note who has the courage to advocate a good understanding between his country and England, published a remarkable article, on Nov 15, in the *Rappel*. He says:—

While Russian journals and periodicals are calling upon us at one time to abdicate our most sacred and patriotic sentiments and make friends with Germany, just to oblige them, at other times to quarrel with England, who in spite of all her faults, is our best customer, it is expedient to consider what is the position of our ally.

M. de Lanessan then proceeds to point out somewhat elaborately first, that Russia has acquired a preponderating position in the extreme East by having prevented the dismemberment of China by Japan, secured the goodwill of China, and by the construction of the railway across Manchuria having placed the Celestial Empire virtually under her hegemony; secondly, by the Trans-Siberian Railway M. de Lanessan holds that Russia will monopolise a great portion of the goods traffic which now uses the Suez Canal; thirdly, by the prolongation of the Western Asiatic Railway to Samarkand, and to what he describes somewhat inaccurately as the southern frontier of China. M. de Lanessan takes it for granted (the Standard's Paris correspondent says) that Russia is the mistress of Central Asia. Thus China is destined to be "devoured" by the Russian, whose position in Asia no other nation can compete with. At the same time, he does not believe in any conflict between Russia and England, whose spheres of influence are, he considers, effectually divided by Afghanistan and the mass of mountains which stand between them. Therefore, he adds:—I regard as mere romance the narratives to be found in certain French Colonial organs of future battles between the Russians and English in the gorges of Afghanistan, the Pamirs, and Thibet. I believe, on the contrary, that Russia and England are far more likely to come to an understanding and divide their influences, Russia holding the region to the north and England the region to the south of the great Himalayan Range. Compared to the enormous influence brought to bear in the north on five or six hundred millions of individuals, and in the south on three hundred and fifty millions, the French Indo-Chinese Empire, with its twenty millions of human beings, forms but a very small territory in a very perilous situation. If the British and Russian Governments are not bereft of political good sense, that arrangement in the distant future seems to me far more probable than their rushing at each other's throats for the possession of Hindustan.

M. de Lanessan avers that, while Russia has gained influence in Asia, she has lost influence in South-Eastern Europe. Before the Greco-Turkish War Russia was paramount at Constantinople. Her place has now been unquestionably taken by Germany, not only in Turkey proper, but also in the Balkanic States. M. de Lanessan continues:—"The attitude taken up by Bulgaria and Servia is causing legitimate disquietude at St. Petersburg, where it is feared that these countries are in quest of another protector."

The social agitation by the German populations of the Austrian Empire is M. de Lanessan says, also causing misgivings at St. Petersburg, and he quotes a Russian paper—the Echo Universel—which expresses a hope that Russia and France will draw the sword if Germany tries to hurry on a solution to her advantage. He remarks thereon:—It is strange, to say the least, to find those Russian organs which have plainly told us we must not count upon Russia to recuperate Alsace and Lorraine, claiming our assistance against those who have dismembered our country. But as a conflict of influences and interests has arisen between Germany who has triumphed and Russia, whose diplomacy has been, if I may use so trivial an expression, bowled over by German diplomacy, it surely behoves France not to give herself away, and make friends rather than enemies of the nations who find Germany very obnoxious in the way.

The steamer of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which has left for Vladivostok, has on board Major-General Tchetchagoff, the newly-appointed Chief of the Staff of the Governor-General of the Amur Military District, and also thirty officers, two army surgeons, and 763 cossacks, who are to be employed for the protection of the Manchuria Railway works. The cargo includes 180,000 poods of rails for the projected railway.

WHAT LORD ROSEBERY MIGHT HAVE DONE IN 1893.

Some noteworthy comments on the Anglo-French situation are reported to have been made by M. Le Myre de Vilers, the first French Resident in Madagascar and the late Plenipotentiary of France in Siam. M. Le Myre de Vilers considers that there is a tide in the affairs of nations as in those of men, which, if not taken at the flood, may never recur. This decisive moment in the history of his own country he places as far back as the date when France could have intervened in Schleswig-Holstein. The development of Prussia then began, and after her victory at Sadowa it was too late. Coming to England, M. Le Myre de Vilers is quoted as saying:—A like occasion to assert herself came to England in 1893 amid the Anglo-French difficulties in Siam. At that time Lord Rosebury had a very just conception from a British point of view. He said to himself that England had Colonies all the world over. It was therefore needful that her prestige should not only be kept intact but that it should be asserted with authority. Against whom? Against France, of course, the possessor of numerous Colonies in close contact with those of Great Britain, and which is the only Power with a maritime force sufficient to form the nucleus of a serious coalition against the English fleet. And do not forget that the Franco-Russian Alliance was not an accomplished fact, while Germany was dead against us. England then had a splendid chance of destroying our fleet and of seizing our Colonies for half a century at least. She might have come forward in dazzling fashion as the mistress of the seas with the programme of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and William of Orange in her hands. She was on the brink of this war. Somehow, from want of decision, or as some say by the intervention of the Emperor William, she drew back. England will never find this opportunity again. M. Le Myre de Vilers admits that even against a European coalition, and perhaps with Italy up her sleeve, England might win a naval victory. But this, even coupled with the impossibility of invading her, would be inadequate. There is nothing wild in the supposition that Turkey, in obedience to the suggestion of Germany, might join the conflict by an invasion of Egypt for the purpose of restoring it to the dominion of the Sultan. England would, therefore, play a dangerous game if she declared war against us to-day. I conclude, therefore that no rupture between the two neighbours is to be apprehended. Great Britain moreover, is aware of her position. That is why she allowed us to take Madagascar, an act of occupation which paralyses over 120 degrees of longitude, the execution of the plan she had formed for laying hands on the Indian Ocean; and that is why she submitted to the intervention of the German Emperor in the Transvaal, and it is also the reason why she gave way before the intervention of the United States in the Venezuela question.

CONSERVATIVES IN CONFERENCE.

IN connection with the thirty-first conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, which began in London on Nov. 16, no fewer than seventeen dinners were given on the previous day to delegates from different parts of the country and officials of the organisation, several members of the Ministry [illegible]ing among the guests and speakers. The Lord C[illegible] or was present at a dinner to the Welsh [illegible] tives in the Holborn Restaurant. T[illegible] or of Ireland presided at a dinner g[illegible] Constitutional Club to the centr[illegible] union and the delegations from Scotland and Ire[illegible] Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, was a guest [illegible] a dinner to the representatives from Yorkshire [illegible] the Trocadero Restaurant.

Lord Lansdowne said he had read lately a re[illegible] of a meeting of some gentlemen and ladies for[illegible] a new and enterprising section of the Radical [illegible] who called themselves "Liberal Forwards." O[illegible] the speakers at that meeting had described the present year as one of national dishonour and humiliation. But to what quarter were they to look for the dishonour and humiliation laid to the charge of the Unionist Government? Was it to India, where the Elgin Government were holding their own with the most remarkable success against the threefold terrors of rebellion, famine, and pestilence? Speaking as one who had some knowledge of India, and who still kept up his correspondence with friends in that country, it had come to him from many sources, the accuracy of which was beyond suspicion, that the wave of unrest which had recently passed along the Indian frontier was mainly due to the conviction that the power of Islam was again in the ascendant; and that the successes which had been achieved by the Turkish arms over Greece were to be repeated wherever the Mohammedans came into conflict with another race.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary for India, spoke at a dinner of the City Carlton Club. Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, was among the guests at a dinner to representatives from the four northern counties in the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. Chaplin, President of the Local Constitutional Board, presided at a dinner at the Constitutional Club; and the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. W. E. Macartney, Lord Onslow, and Sir W. Walrond were among those present at other dinners. A reception was held after the banquets by Lord and Lady Llangattock at the Hotel Cecil. The conference was opened on Nov. 16, by the Earl of Derby, at St. James's Hall, in the presence of about 2000 delegates form all parts of the country. Earl Cadogan was elected president for the year. Resolutions were passed in favour of establishing a Royal residence in Ireland, of a substantial increase in the strength of the military forces now available for the defence of the Empire, and of enhancing the dignity and increasing the powers of local authorities throughout the metropolis. It was also agreed that the subject of foreign bounties, especially on sugar and shipping, was one demanding the immediate attention of the Government, but a motion for subsidising wheat was rejected.

The conference concluded on Nov. 17, Mr. Smith-Barry, M.P., being in the chair, when resolutions were carried congratulating Mr. Cecil Rhodes on the completion of railway communication to Rhodesia and trusting that the Government would be successful in their efforts to uphold the rights and interests of British subjects throughout South Africa; thanking the Government for having denounced the commercial treaties with Belgium and Germany, and for the passing of the Act to prohibit the importation of foreign prison-made goods; urging the amendment of the registration laws; and recommending legislation to control the immigration of aliens into the United Kingdom. A resolution in favour of the enfranchisement of women was rejected by a considerable majority. The conference was brought to a close with various votes of thanks.—In connection with the conference a number of Her Majesty's Ministers were entertained by the executive of the National Union to a complimentary luncheon on Nov. 17. Lord Derby presided, and Lord George Hamilton, the Home Secretary, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Ritchie, and the Solicitor-General were present.

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATARUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Dhobies' Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

LORD SPENCER AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

LORD SPENCER, Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, has sent the following letter to Colonel Maclean, Colonel Commanding 48th Regimental District:—

"Althorp, Nov. 17.—My dear Colonel Maclean,—The accounts which have lately appeared in the newspapers about the Indian frontier war will have stirred the feelings of persons of all classes in Northamptonshire, or they feel the greatest admiration for the splendid bravery and conduct of the Northamptonshire Regiment. I should be extremely glad if you could communicate this letter to the Colonel, officers, and men of the regiment. I write, as Lord Lieutenant, in the name of the county. We deeply regret the losses which the regiment has sustained of so many gallant officers and men, and our warmest sympathies go to their relatives and friends. I propose to call together a committee to collect funds which would either be laid out in a monument, recording in a public place in the county the names of those who had so gloriously fallen in battle, or in some other way for the benefit of the regiment and remain a record of the high appreciation we feel of the action of the officers and men who have brought such honour to the name of their regiment and the county.—Believe me, very truly yours, Spencer.

"P.S.—If you ascertain by letter or telegraph whether any immediate aid will assist the wounded or widows and children, if necessary, of those in India, we shall, I am sure, be desirous to render it. Steps are being taken to form a committee and to hold a public meeting at once."

THE GALLANT PIPER AT DARGAI.

Referring to the confusion in the newspapers regarding the name of the heroic piper at Dargai, Mr. David Pressly writes to the *Times* from Aberdeen:—

The explanation of the mistake with regard to Lance-Corporal Milne's action at Dargai is very simple. When the names of the killed and wounded were received here a reporter took them to the headquarters depot of the Gordon Highlanders, were the regimental records are kept, in order to obtain particulars of the men mentioned in the despatch. 3711 Lance-Corporal Milne's name, appeared twice early in the list, and on hearing it read out one of the depot staff exclaimed, "By Jove, that's the man who piped after he was shot!" The reporter took the exclamation too literally; hence all the newspaper glory for Piper Milne instead of for his comrade and fellow-Aberdonian, Piper Findlater. No doubt what led to the remark of the member of the staff at the depot was the circumstance above referred to, that Milne's name appeared in two different places in the list of casualties as if he had been twice wounded. It is now believed he was slightly wounded on the 18th and severely on the 20th.

Meanwhile it has occurred to a Scottish correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* to delve into military records in search of parallel instances of courage, and he has found several:—

One of these instances—which occurred during the Peninsular wars—was almost identical with that of the capture of the Dargai Ridge. It was at Vimiera when the then 71st Highlanders hurled themselves against the French as a counter-stroke to the attempt of Kellermann to recover six captured guns, and drove back their assailants in headlong rout. When the Highlanders were advancing Piper Stewart, of the Grenadier company, fell, his thigh being broken by a musket shot. Yet he refused to quit the field, and sitting on a knapsack continued to inspire his comrades with a pibroch, crying, "De'il ha'e me, lads, if ye shall want for music!" For this he received a handsome stand of pipes from the Highland Society of London. Again, there is the historical incident of Pipe-Major Mackay, who, when his regiment had formed square to receive a charge of French cavalry at Waterloo, stepped outside the square and strode round the bayonet-bristling ranks playing his most inspiriting pibroch in the presence of his comrades—an incident which forms the subject of one of Mr. Bogle's finest battle-pictures exhibited at the Academy a year or two ago. With such performances, Piper Milne's (or Findlater's) feat may, our correspondent thinks, well be compared, and he suggests that its merits might fitly be recognised by the presentation to him of a set of silver bagpipes as in the case of his Tyrtaean comrade at Vimiera.

Colonel James Gildea, late hon. treasurer Zulu, Afghan, Bombay Military Relief and Indian Patriotic Funds, 23, Queen Anne's-gate, sends to the papers an appeal on behalf of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association in view of the frontier operations.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, father-in-law to the Marquis of Huntly, has opened the "Gordon Highlanders' Benevolent Fund" with a donation of £1000.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON BRITISH INDIA.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P., gave an address at a meeting of the Fabian Society, held in Essex Hall, Essex-street, on Nov. 12 on the subject of "The Empire." Mr. Hubert Bland, a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, presided, and there was a large audience.

Sir Charles Dilke, who was cordially received, said that as a non-member of the Fabian Society he felt it an honour to have been invited to address it. Among the matters concerning the British Empire most worthy of the consideration of the society were the nature of our autocratic rule in India, the success of the Federal policy in the Canadian Dominion now being attempted in Australia, and possibly applicable to the West Indies, and the subject of defensive federation. With regard to our rule in India, the official view on the one hand, and the National Congress view on the other, although sharply hostile to one another, had a point in common. Both appeared to contemplate the gradual extension of a more or less feeble representative element in Presidential Councils, and both appeared to him to be equally open to objection. It being admitted on all sides that India was rather a world or a continent than a single nation, it seemed difficult to imagine why the same sort of treatment should, both by the Government supporters of virtual autocracy and by their National Congress critics, be extended to or prepared for the whole peninsula. He had always thought that, while financial considerations, if no others, would force upon us a revolutionary change in the nature of our Indian rule, there was no conceivable reason why the same system should be adopted for the whole of India, and every reason why it should not. Provided that our general system of finance was not interfered with, and that our military position was not imperilled, why should not the popular system of Native States receive extension?—although he should prefer extension, without the leave to keep up rabble armies, which always useless and expensive, might easily become dangerous. (Hear, hear.) Why should an elective system not be tried in some parts of what was now British India, and a non-elective system in others? Why, above all, was not more attention paid to the success of the Mysore experiment, which was great? (Hear, hear.) As different as one country could be from another was the Canadian Dominion from India; but it presented a picture of a Government as successful in face of difficulties as was the Government of Mysore. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches had made familiar the circumstances of religious and race antagonism, and even rebellion, which preceded the adoption of the provincial system in Canada; but the extraordinary development of a Federal policy, with provincial Home Rule in Canada, as in Switzerland, but without the referendum which was making Switzerland more and more of a single nation, was certainly worthy of note. (Hear, hear.) In Canada we had the pe[illegible]ion of Home Rule, and we saw the working of a [illegible]tion which, created after that of the United States, [illegible] had had the advantage of avoiding the [illegible] were made by the framers of the American Constitution. The Federal [illegible] had so extraordinary a success [illegible]s, after many failures, being at[illegible]tralia. The scheme might still fail. [illegible]le. With regard to the Conferences [illegible] year between the Colonial Premiers [illegible] Secretary, Sir Charles pointed out [illegible]ia nor the Crown Colonies were re[illegible]e difficulties of Imperial Federation [illegible]s were overcome, the difficulty as to [illegible]ny scheme which might be devised w[illegible]. The Greater Britain which he (the right hon. baronet) had in view when, in 1868, he used the phrase, was the world of English speech and English law, governed or mainly peopled by the British race, and including the United States. The term retained the public favour, but was used in a narrower sense for that lesser world—the United Empire. When he first wrote upon the closer union of that Empire, now a great many years ago, he recommended that the defence problem should stand first, and he confessed that he still thought that it was both the easiest to solve and also the most vital. (Applause.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Nov. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H M Bird, B C S
Mr G T J Oliver, B
Mr H M McD Coleman, B
Mr H Humfress, B
Mr C E Hanley B
Mr J H M Smith, B
Mr J H Heeble, B
Mr W F O'Donoghue, Bo
Col E Mockler
Major G Williams
Capt E J Drummond
Capt J Vans Agnew
Capt E M Reed
Capt F Jollie
Capt R B Berkeley
Capt H Thornton
Surg-Lt-Col R Cobb
Surg-Capt W E Scott-Moncrieff
Surg-Capt W C Spragge
Surg-Capt L Rogers
Assist-Engr C F Laslett
Sub-Condr A J Ruegg
Sub-Condr W Davies

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H T Darrah, B C S, 3 mos
Mr J H Blandford, B, 6 mos
Mr E Vincent, B 6 mos
Lt L H Baldwin, 3 mos
Lt F Y Smith, 3 mos
Lt H L Stanton, 3 mos
Lt W G Cooper, 2 mos
Surg-Lt-Col W Conry
Sub-Condr C Howard

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J E Acres, B
Mr G Richards, B
Mr R Meredith, B
Mr R T Keene, B
Mr W H Welsh, M C S
Mr V E Gibbons, Bo
Major F M Drury
Major J R B Davidson
Capt W C Walton
Lieut F S Keen
Lieut A G Crawford
Lieut C C A A Hughes
Condr H D Kettle

THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. SCHEURER-KESTNER states in a letter to a member of the French Senate that he showed documents to the Government a fortnight ago proving the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, and he calls on them to take action. On Nov. 16 M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the convict, published a letter definitely charging Count Walsin Esterhazy, commandant of artillery, with being the writer of the document on which Dreyfus was condemned. Count Esterhazy wrote to the Minister of War demanding an inquiry, and the Minister, replying on the same day to a question in the Chamber, said an inquiry would be instituted. It was announced that General Pellieux had been appointed to investigate the charge brought against Count Walsin Esterhazy by M. Mathieu Dreyfus.

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LORD SALISBURY ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LORD SALISBURY on Nov. 16 addressed a great meeting, held at the Albert Hall, in connection with the above-named Conference. Lord Derby presided. Lord Salisbury, on rising to speak, was received with loud and prolonged cheers, the audience rising to their feet and waving hats and handkerchiefs and singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." After deprecating any introduction into the field of political discussion of the great industrial conflict at present raging, his lordship dealt with foreign affairs. He said:—

INDIAN POLICY.

Abroad our attention is drawn more than anything else to the splendid example of patriotism and devotion which is being set before our eyes in India (Cheers.) There have been greater issues tried on that soil, there have been greater dangers confronted; but I doubt whether at any period in the history of the connection of this island with India such splendid devotion to their Sovereign and their flag has been exhibited, not only by those who belong to this country, but also by the loyal and splendid races who inhabit our dependencies. (Cheers.) It is a great subject of congratulation that, when so many influences combine to tempt men to an easy and inglorious life, when there are so few of those exciting causes which draw forth the heroic qualities from men, at such a crisis as this we should be able to show a display of the highest virtues of a nation of which at any time Great Britain or India would have been proud. (Cheers.) I feel bound, specially in the circumstances of the time, to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to the statesman by whom these great operations are being conducted in India. (Cheers.) As you know, Lord Elgin is not a partisan of ours. We speak of him with all impartiality so far as political preference might tend to bias us, but we feel that in a moment of great difficulty and of sudden danger he has shown great courage and resolution and has acted worthily of the great crisis in which he was placed and the splendid position which he occupied. (Cheers.) I am glad to be able to say this, because I think there are some critics of his in this country who hardly reflect upon the bearing of their words when they attack him. (Hear, hear.) There are men, apparently, upon whom the influence of the existing struggles presses so much more than the recollection of past comradeship that they accuse Lord Elgin of having broken the faith which he himself, with his own hand, deliberately passed, and, by that act, of having brought the present war upon this country. That is an accusation which men do not make in these calmer days against even their political opponents, and it seems somewhat strange that it should be made against a political friend. (Cheers.) I will not attempt to go into the minute, hypercritical details of verbal criticism by which this charge is attempted to be substantiated, but I will only invite your consideration of this—that Lord Northbrook a former Viceroy, thoroughly acquainted with all circumstances of India and all the features of the case, and not concurring with us in the expediency of the policy which we have adopted, has yet pronounced in the most formal manner that there is no pretence or foundation for this charge of a breach of faith. (Cheers.) Now, a charge of breach of faith, when it is made against your own country, when it is made in the face of 200 millions of men, many of them of the same race and religion as those with whom the breach of faith is alleged to have been committed—such a charge as that should be made gravely and with circumspection, and with a due consideration of all the responsibility which it involves. (Cheers.) The responsibility is enormous, and it is hard to measure the condemnation which is due to those who in the mere hurry-scurry of party warfare are not ashamed to cast this slight upon their country, upon the Queen's officer, or to set up this subject of difference between the races whom it is our highest privilege and desire to keep together. (Cheers.) Perhaps I may note, as I am passing, other incidents in the controversy of the moment as applied to foreign affairs which show the same vehemence of imagination betraying the judgment of our opponents.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND TURKEY.

TURKISH NAVAL REFORM PROHIBITED.

THE Russian Embassy is stated to have intimated to the Porte that if the Ottoman Government would demand the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity owing by Turkey, and already amounting to £T1,300,000. The German shipbuilding yards have been keenly competing to secure this armament work, and it is suggested in some quarters that the Sultan has induced Russia to take the step above described in order that the Porte may be released from pressure put upon it by the German Foreign Office, which is understood to have pushed the claims of the German shipbuilders.

The Austrian Emperor on Nov. 17th addressed the Hungarian and Austrain Delegations. He said the anxieties in regard to the situation in the East had been renewed by the unanimous action of the Great Powers. The European Concert had succeeded in localising the war between Greece and Turkey, and ultimately in terminating it. The Concert would now proceed to the settlement of Cretan affairs by arranging a large measure of Self-government for that island. The Emperor alluded very cordially to his friendship with the Tsar and the German Emperor. The safeguarding of the interests of European peace would continue to be the chief mission of his Government.

The Austrian Consul having been insulted at Mersina, the commanders of two Austrian warships in Mersina Harbour received instructions to bombard the place unless satisfaction were given by noon on Nov. 18. As a result of the ultimatum sent to the Porte by Count Goluchowski the Sultan has ordered the dismissal of the Vali of Adana and the Mutessarif of Mersina; a salute to the Austrian flag; compensation to Herr Brazzafolli, and payment of £250,000 on account of the debt due to the Oriental Railways, an Austrian undertaking.

The agent of the Austrian-Lloyd Steamship Company at Mersina, in Asia Minor (Herr Brazzafolli) allowed 5000f. to be deposited in his charge without knowing anything about their owner. Soon after an Armenian called for the money and said it was to be used for promoting the cause of the Armenian malcontents. The Lloyd agent gave up the money, and was directly afterwards ordered to leave Turkish territory. Protests to his Consul were fruitless, and he had to go. After further remonstrances he was allowed to return to Mersina to take his trial, but on landing there he was seized by the Turkish police in a way which, according to the Viennese official papers, constituted an offence to the Austro-Hungarian flag. The Government of the Dual Monarchy at once asked for compensation and an apology. Both were promised, but no further action was taken by the Porte till Count Goluchowski sent is his ultimatum.

According to the *Times'* correspondent at Vienna, "Abdul Hamid is just now in a frame of mind calculated to inspire serious concern. The easy victory obtained by the Turkish Army in the recent campaign, together with the indulgence he was accustomed to look for until lately from Berlin, seems to have completely turned his head."

MUSSULMAN PHILANTHROPY.

RUSSIA has opposed the appointment of Colonel Schaffer as Governor of Crete. M. Hanotaux has just proposed to send him to Crete only as the Commissioner of the Great Powers for six months, beginning on Dec. 1. The Tsar it is affirmed, supports the election of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, with the Sultan as suzerain, and with hereditary rights.

Thanks to the generosity of the Sultan and that of some wealthy Mohammedans from different parts of the world (says the Standard's Canea correspondent) the condition of the Moslem rural population will soon be greatly ameliorated. Large supplies of flour, clothing, blankets, &c., are being sent from Constantinople, where a committee for the relief of Cretan Moslem distress has been established, and has already collected the sum of £50,000. The correspondent is also informed that the Sultan has decided that 150 boys of the poorest families here shall be sent to Smyrna, Constantinople, or Salonica, and educated at his expense. On the other hand, it is stated that the Tsar intends to rebuild at his own expense the Christian quarter of Canea which was burnt down.

The Porte has notified the Embassies of the powers of the conclusion of an arrangement with the Ottoman Bank for the advance of £T300,000 in anticipation of the payment of the first instalment of the indemnity by Greece, according to Article II. of the Peace Preliminaries. Of this amount £T200,000 will be applied to the cost of the evacuation of Thessaly.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

IN connection with the recent murder of two German missionaries at Yen-chau-fu, in Shantung, the *Kolnische Zeitung* of Nov. 15 published the following telegram from Berlin:—"The German Cruiser Division has landed a force in Kiao-chau Bay, the nearest port to the place where the murders were committed, in order to exercise pressure on the Chinese Government, with a view to obtaining early and complete satisfaction for the demands made by Germany in connection with the murder of the two German missionaries and the destruction of the German missionary station."

The German Cruiser Division in East Africa, which received orders to steam to Kiao-chau, consists (says a *Standard* telegram) of the flagship Kaiser, with 644 men; the second-class cruisers Irene and Princess Wilhelm, each with 365; and the third-class cruiser Arcona, with 268—1642 men in all, not counting fifty officers and the engineers, doctors, and paymasters.

The organs of the Colonial party in Berlin urge that Kiao-chau should be taken possession of as an excellent point d'appui for the German fleet in East Asian waters. It is pointed out that this would not injure the interest of England or Russia, and, as regards the latter, it is hoped that she will remember the good services rendered her by Germany during the Chino-Japanese war.

ENGLAND, ITALY, AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

"WHIST" (M. Valfrey), in an article in the Paris *Figaro*, says:—"Italy has not much to gain from her alliance with Germany. She will get nothing from her alliance with Austria; but it is certain that if she were ever allied with Great Britain by a formal treaty, such a new dual alliance, in whatever direction it might make itself felt, would exercise a great influence on the progress of events in the case of a European conflict." Further on, M. Valfrey says:—"There is nothing to prevent one from supposing that on the morrow of Count Goluchowski's visit to Monza, and on the eve of a great experiment in Italian naval mobilisation, the efforts of Italy and Austria will henceforth aim at the re-establishment of harmonious relations between the Emperor William and Lord Salisbury."

The experiment of mobilising the Italian fleet is reported to have been carried out with splendid results. Half of the men-of-war and all the torpedo-boats have been commissioned, completely equipped within twenty-four hours, and within forty-eight hours the entire fleet will be ready for sea.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE, has written a work on Indian Frontier Policy in the form of a historical sketch of the various wars and expeditions in Afghanistan and on the North-West frontier during the century. This will be published with an illustrative map in a few days by Messrs. Smith, Elder.

LORD REAY ON INDIA.

THE Colston banquets were held at Bristol, on Nov. 13. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at the Dolphin (Unionist) dinner, said he did not take to heart much any mere temporary reverses such as were so delightful to their opponents at the present moment. In four constituencies (two notoriously Separatist constituencies, and two about as fickle as any in Great Britain), the Unionists had lost a seat; that was the beginning and end of all the fuss that was being made about the unpopularity and mistakes of Her Majesty's Government. Every year brought with it some greater demand for the interference of the Government in every phase of our social life in this country. They had just now to lament a deplorable and damaging strike in the engineering trade. The Board of Trade had no power to dictate terms to either side, or even to appoint an arbitrator, except at the request of both parties. There had been frequent expressions of a desire that the Government should take some active steps to bring this dispute forcibly to an end. In his belief such a policy would be fraught with the utmost danger to this country. He was afraid the leaders of the men cared very little whether trade left this country, or whether the employers were ruined, or whether the employed were thrown out of employment. They were advocates of the new Socialism. They believed that the Millennium would come, and that ideal wages would be paid out of some imaginary wages fund. By whom? The new Socialism was a danger which would ruin this country—worse than war, pestilence, or famine. He did not deal with it as a party question; but when he found Mr. Morley had suggested that if employers would not give eight hours Parliament would have to compel, then he confessed he was alarmed.

Lord Reay was the principal speaker at the Dolphin (Liberal) gathering. He devoted his speech mainly to a review of Imperial and foreign politics. Their present consideration in foreign politics must be (he said) to keep the prestige of the country. A dangerous condition must arise if, in settling our present differences with France, we should display a too yielding disposition, and therefore encourage the French Government to make exacting demands. The French could not complain that we had not met them more than half-way, hitherto, in Siam, Madagascar, and Tunis. The Government should know that in the very critical negotiations upon which they had now entered we expected to see our rights carefully maintained. Diplomatic defeats were not a gain to the Opposition, but a loss to the country, and a loyal Opposition should never hesitate to give loyal support to the Government when the highest interests of the country were at stake. In that spirit, they might assure the Government of their cordial support in the pending negotiations with the United States, negotiations in which the American Senate very often played the same part as the House of Lords when the Liberal party were in office, and which, in other respects, tended to diverge from the accepted rule that governed International transactions. Holding the same views as Lord Rosebery on the Concert of Europe, he was certainly not prepared to blame the Government for not having stood aloof. The three Emperors were determined that there should be no dismemberment of Turkey; and whatever policy the three Emperors might decide upon would be followed by France, and could not be opposed by Italy. The attempt of Greece to annex Crete was a defiance of Europe, and the case of the friends of Greece was perfectly plain—to leave no stone unturned to coerce her into keeping the peace. Turkish victories would lead to a feeling of exultation in all Mohammedan countries; and an outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism was full of danger to our Empire. In respect to the North-West frontier in India, he was not prepared to admit that an extension of our frontier in India was always unwarrantable. The annexation of Upper Burma had certainly proved beneficial to Burma and to India generally. What were we to do with the conquered territory? The Government should, of course, consult the advocates of both policies, exactly as the late Government did before proceeding to evacuate Chitral; and ultimately the responsibility of decision would rest with it and not with Lord Elgin or the Government of India. Lord George Hamilton would have the hearty support of the Liberals in any policy of non-interference with the tribes and in opening up roads and communications, if this could be done without leading to military operations or kindling afresh the hostility of the tribes. Referring to the engineering strike, Lord Reay said all classes of the community had to realise that they had a duty to perform towards the country, and that all cessation of work might involve very far-reaching consequences by driving our customers away from our markets. With regard to the proposed increase of the Army, the Liberal party would not demur to an increase if a good case was clearly made out; but they would require such evidence as would prove that we obtained a maximum of efficiency. The self-government of our Colonies did not exclude a common policy for purposes of defence, and as the Colonies grew richer, they would, of their own accord, see the importance of providing for their defences, to which the British Fleet would always give its support.

MOHAMMEDANS AND BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

AN address was delivered by the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad on British rule in India, to Mohammedans resident in Great Britain, at a special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, London, held at the Ideal Club Tottenham-court-road, on November 15. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. S. Khalil, the president of the society, and there was a large attendance. The Chairman in a short speech introduced the lecturer, and called upon him to deliver his promised address. The Moulvie said that it was very often forgotten by politicians in this country that the Mohammedans were the rulers of India before the English, and it was not very easy for them to unlearn their past history. Even now the Mohammedans, owing to their martial spirit and religious unity, were a great political factor in the country. The Mohammedans as a body declined to join the Indian National Congress. But they became politically mute after that. If their rights were attacked it was their duty to defend themselves by constitutional meetings. In conclusion, he moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when the Indian Mussulmans should have an independent central political organisation of their own, representing the faithful from all the provinces of India for the deliberation of subjects affecting the interests of the Moslem community. That the aim of that organisation should be to educate the Indian Moslems in the duties of loyal citizenship and to place before the Indian Government and the British public the fruits of their annual deliberations with a view to enable them to possess the real views of the Indian Mussulmans on the political questions of the day and otherwise to help them in the formation of a sound policy beneficial alike to the rulers and the ruled in India. That so far from being aggressive towards other communities, the aim of the organisation should be to increase inter-communal good will and amity between all classes in India and assist them in their desire to promote the general progress of the country. Further, in the opinion of this meeting it is deplorable that 60,000,000 of the Mussulmans of India should remain politically mute, because such a state is highly injurious to the welfare of the community and the progress of the empire to which they belong.

SIR H. HAVELOCK-ALLAN DEFENDS THE "FORWARD POLICY."

ON Nov. 13, at Darlington, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, M.P., gave an address on "The Frontier War in India and the So-called Forward Policy: Is it Wrong and Indefensible, or is It Inevitable, Just, and Right?" Lord Barnard presided. Sir H Havelock Allan said that difficulties in connection with these questions had occurred four times in sixty years, and the reason of it all had been the great and unbounded ambition of the Russian people. He did not attribute the fault in the slightest degree to the noble Emperor governing Russia at the present time, who was most peaceably and well disposed, and a close relative of our Royal Family, but, unfortunately, there was always, and would be, in Russia an aggressive policy which was not directed by the Sovereign but by the Military Party, who were ever trying to extent their borders. France had taken possession of Siam, and India was now threatened by the enormous power of Russia on one hand and France on the other. This was a commercial question, and commerce was the life-blood of this country. It was necessary for us to get possession of the pass to Chitral, as Russia could get thereby into India. As to the allegation that our taking Chitral had stirred up the Afridis it had nothing to do with it, for Chitral was 600 miles away. Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith wished us to leave these people alone so that they might continue to cut throats and prevent any commerce going through their territory into Afghanistan. The Government had only adopted a forward policy because circumstances had compelled us to go forward. He would repeat what he had said weeks ago, that this campaign with the Afridis would be likely to last until Christmas, and he ventured to think that in a few years these tribes would be quite as loyal as were the Sikhs, who were formerly at war with us. We were not to be debarred from this great work we had undertaken in India, and we should be cowards if we did so.

THE RECONQUEST OF THE SUDAN.

IT is reported from Cairo that the advance on Omdurman will be resumed in January. The Paris *Matin* declares that "before the end of March the English troops will occupy Omdurman and Khartoum, and English ships will patrol the two principal branches of the Nile. A railway will connect Khartoum with Cairo, and the caravan route from Berber to Suakin will be reopened; 2000 men will occupy Kassala, protecting the south-east." The *Times'* Rome correspondent says that since the idea of a Suakin-Berber line was first mooted considerable apprehension has been felt in Italian official circles with regard to the effect of such a railway upon Erythrea and upon the prospects of the projected Italian line from Massowah to Kassala. The views of five English newspaper correspondents who have just journeyed from Berber to Suakin that such an undertaking is either impracticable, or, if practicable, would be so expensive as to prove unremunerative is hailed in Rome with satisfaction.

Prince Henry of Orleans is busy fitting out his expedition, which, unless General Kitchener arrives there in time, is to take possession of Khartoum and all the territories up to the great lakes. Prince Henry's title to these territories, which comprise the whole Eastern Sudan in the English and Egyptian sphere of influence, is a concession from Menelik. The Prince (says a *Daily News*, telegram from Paris) will be accompanied by the Russian Leontieff, alias Count Leontieff, M. Mourichon, and three or four resolute companions, and he intends to sail from Marseilles towards the end of the year with a cargo of provisions and firearms. M. Mourichon is sailing at once for Dakir, in Western Senegal, where he intends to enrol a corps of French Hausas, for this expedition.

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INDIAN CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

The following letters appear in the *Morning Post*:—

Sir,—The military confidential report system in the Indian Army, there is reason to believe, is far more unfortunate in its results than in the British: these results are so serious that they constitute a national danger. The only hold that the Indian Government has over its native troops is the personal influence of their British officers; and this system is steadily destroying that influence. The British private does not trouble his head about what the Commanding Officer thinks or says about any of his officers; the sepoy, on the contrary, is particularly alert to note, not only the relations of the British officers with their Commanding Officer, but their relations with one another and he is quick to take advantage of any ill-feeling that he may detect. The sepoy, though a sterling soldier in the field, is by nature a born intriguer. The unfavourable reports of Commanding Officers create strong feelings of resentment in the officers subjected to them. Strained relations follow these reports, which the native soldier is constantly able to take advantage of in a way that is detrimental to discipline, and the officer's influence is rapidly reduced to a minimum. Where several officers have been unfavourably reported on, the strained relations between the Commandant and his officers resulted in the loss of influence of both the Commanding Officer and his officers. I am aware of one regiment in which the Commanding Officer and his officers at one time seemed to have lost all influence over their men: whether they could ever recover it is doubtful. In the case of an officer unfavourably reported on, a further report is generally called for after a fixed period. Information leaks out in a native regiment in a way it does not leak out in a British, and the officer is then placed in a very humiliating position, and is unable to maintain discipline. If he took the legitimate and necessary steps he would lay himself open to the charge of want of tact or inability to get on with the native soldier. The native soldier is a very easy man to get an influence over, but the confidential report system constantly renders it almost an impossibility to do so. The officers of a native regiment are so few and in small stations so entirely dependent on one another for society, that an unfavourable confidential report on one or more of them often destroys the whole social relations of a regiment. The Commanding Officer in a native regiment, owing to the very small number of his officers, has to be on more intimate terms with them than the Commanding Officer of a British regiment, and the mere knowledge that the Commanding Officer has to report confidentially on the officers he has so closely to associate with often places him socially in a false position. I have heard this confidential report system discussed by many officers, and the feeling of hostility against it on the part of those exposed to it seems almost unanimous. I have never heard a Commandant, even one who had used it unfavourably himself, who would attempt to defend it. Under this system an officer's career depends but little on his ability, but in India very much on the state of his Commandant's liver. These unfavourable reports have ruined many a promising officer, and it is doubtful if they have ever improved an indifferent one. The adage, "Bad workmen complain of their tools" would probably explain the nature of many of these reports. The very best material that can be obtained is used for officering the Indian Army, and it is not in the interests of the country that Commanding Officers should have the power to impair this material by complaints or neglect. If Commanding Officers were held responsible that their officers were efficient and were called on to show that an officer's inefficiency was not due to neglect or inability of theirs to instruct them, there would be no necessity for confidential reports. The majority of Commanding Officers are kindly disposed, so that there is reason to believe that many an indifferent officer is screened by a kindly report. So that the reports of the kindly Commanding Officers who screen indifferent officers, and those of unkindly Commanding Officers who complain of many a good one are equally unsatisfactory, and do not meet the object for which the confidential report system was instituted. Whether these unfavourable reports were just or unjust, I say I never met the officer who did not consider such a report in his own case as a slander. As officers consider these reports slander, the following opinion of acknowledged legal authority on the matter of slander becomes instructive: "Slander in writing has at all times, and with good reason, been punished in a more exemplary manner than slanderous words, for it has a greater tendency to provoke men to a breach of the peace, quarrels, and murders; it is of much more dangerous consequence to society." "Slander which is committed to writing . . . is for the most part so lasting as to be scarcely ever forgiven." I have never known a case in which an unfavourable confidential report was ever forgiven. It cannot be a matter of surprise that officers should object to a system which the civil law acknowledges to be a danger to society. Or, to speak more correctly, not is the system itself the danger, but is the way it is utilised. Many of the statements made and decisions given on the authority of the confidential report system must necessarily be illegal, for, according to the civil law, imputations made against another to injure him in his calling, however bona fide made, are not privileged. If reports are made from personal resentment on account of other matters the civil law calls this malice. Conduct or expression of the defendant showing that he is actuated by a motive of ill-will either prior to or subsequently is proof of malice. It is only necessary that the evidence should raise a probability of malice and be more consistent with its existence than its non-existence. There are many other legal points that could be quoted, but too lengthy to give here. The present confidential report system was devised to remedy an existing evil—that is to say, that officers were formerly reported on secretly without their knowledge. If the present system has failed which necessitated the officer being made acquainted with any report prejudicial to him, how absolutely unreliable and dangerous must have been the system that was purely a secret one. However, it is not in the interests of the country that a system should be applied to the Indian army which humiliates its British officers and deprives them of their proper influence over the native soldier, for such a loss of influence over alien troops may at any time result in the gravest national consequences. Every year more officers are unfavourably reported on, and so the evil grows. The native soldier is very carefully recruited; he is selected from the best classes of the population; he is a long service soldier, and physically fully developed. The British soldier of the present day is the reverse on all these points; it is not surprising, then, that the native soldier should nowadays consider himself the better man. Under the circumstances the personal influence of the British officer is a vital necessity. Loss of influence is not necessarily the fault of the British officer himself, but is very often, indeed, the result of the attitude of the Commanding Officer. Under the confidential report system the Commanding Officer is often an unwilling offender in this respect, for many of these unfavourable reports are submitted against the Commanding Officer's own judgment, and from what many would consider to be mistaken ideas of conscientiousness. However applicable the confidential report system may be to the British Army, in the Indian Army it strikes at the root of discipline and the evils arising from it have been developing for so many years that it now assumes the form of a national danger. The Indian officer has already sufficient grievances without those created by this system. It is a curious fact that the private soldier is treated with greater consideration than the British officer. Before any record against a soldier is entered in his defaulter sheet, the case has to be carefully investigated in his presence; not so with the British officer. Any investigation that is made in his case is made indirectly. Often none is made, and reports are often recorded against him that he has not been made acquainted with.—Yours, &c., F. M. Drury, Major, Indian Staff Corps. Nov. 13.

The appended letter appears in the *Post* of Nov. 19:—

Sir,—Major Drury's statement that under the confidential report system "an officer's career depends but little on his ability, but in India very much on the state of his Commandant's liver," is pure and simple nonsense. His allegation that "many of these unfavourable reports are submitted against the Commanding Officer's own judgment, and from what many would consider to be mistaken idea of conscientiousness," is a contradiction, for how can a Commanding Officer be conscientious and yet submit a report at variance with his own judgment. In most well-regulated regiments in the Indian Army either the Commanding Officer or the Adjutant keeps the confidential file under lock and key, and inaccessible to the office clerks. But as apparently there are, according to Major Drury, some regiments in which slackness in this respect obtains, it would be as well for the Secretary of State for India to institute an inquiry and thus avert this new threatened "national danger." The concluding sentence of Major Drury's letter is not in accordance with facts, as any adverse report on an officer, made by the Commandant, must, according to the Regulations, be read to that officer, and a remark stating that this has been done must be embodied in the report.—Yours, &c., COMMANDANT, Nov. 18.

THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

"COMRADE" writes to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Sir,—Certain misleading rumours have recently been rife calculated to injure the reputation of this famous regiment. When, three or four months ago, they were ordered up to the front, the headquarters and six companies had been at Jubbulpore two years and a-half, and had suffered terribly from fever at that station, which, of late years has become a notoriously unhealthy place. It is to be wondered that, on the chance of seeing service, every man who could get out of hospital to go to the front did so! It only shows the splendid esprit de corps which, I know, exists in the battalion. Unfortunately, the malarial fever prevailing about Hangu and the Miranzai Valley proved too much for these gallant fellows, many of whom speedily had a relapse of their former enemy, fever. I served lately at Jubbulpore, and have done many a hard field-day of seven or eight hours' duration in company with the Royal Irish, and often, what with marching to rendezvous, manœuvring, and getting back to quarters, the men have covered twenty-four or twenty-five miles, as measured on the map afterwards. The country about Jubbulpore is most difficult, but I never saw men march better or more cheerily than the Royal Irish. Physically they were pounds and inches bigger than most regiments. I have been in India, and I have served sixteen years in that country, and at most of the large stations between Peshawur, Calcutta, and Poona. There was always the best of feeling between the officers and men; the latter were well behaved, and the regiment generally from their gallant commander downwards, was most popular with the other troops in garrison. I would be proud to go into action alongside of the Royal Irish, and I feel confident that, had they had the opportunity, they would have knocked the stuffing out of the Afridis whenever they came to close quarters with them, as I sincerely trust they will eventually do, in some way or another, out of their distresses, and I have reason to know that no trouble or expense will be spared to arrive at this end by those who have the matter in hand."

FROM the 20th to the 26th ultimo, 1 European, 4 Eurasians, 16 Native Christians, 237 Hindus and 57 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 315 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 348. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 4 from measles, 98 from fevers, 35 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa and 164 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 40·9 per 1,000 per annum.

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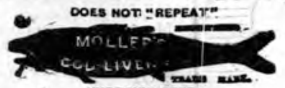

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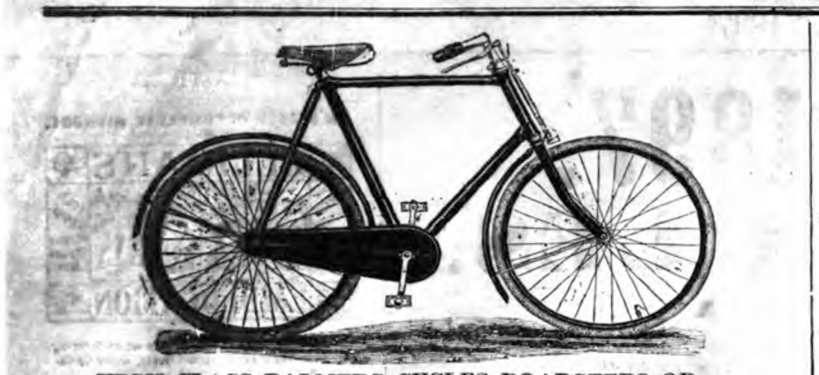

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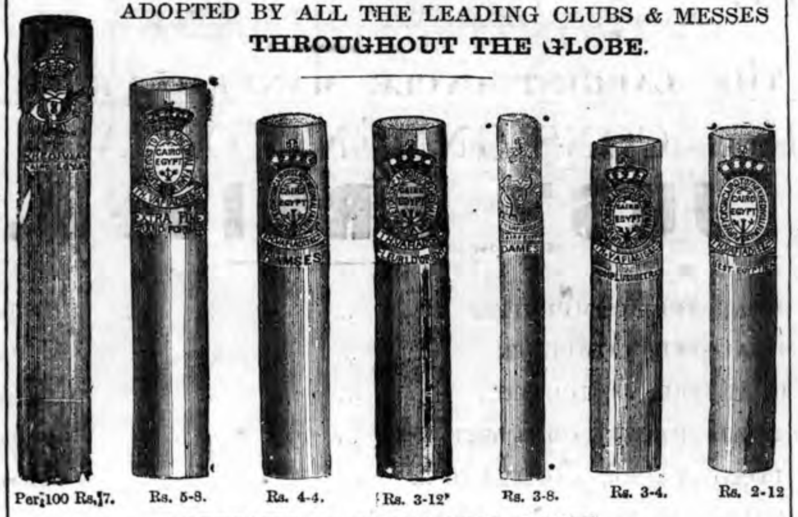
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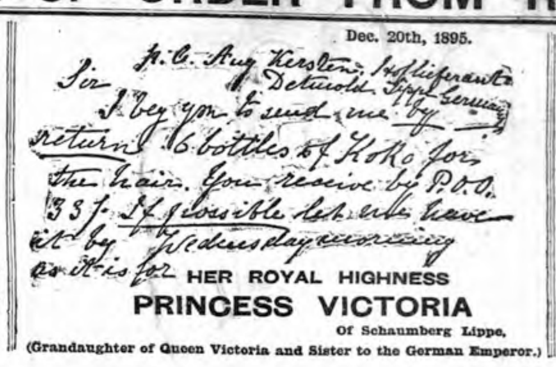

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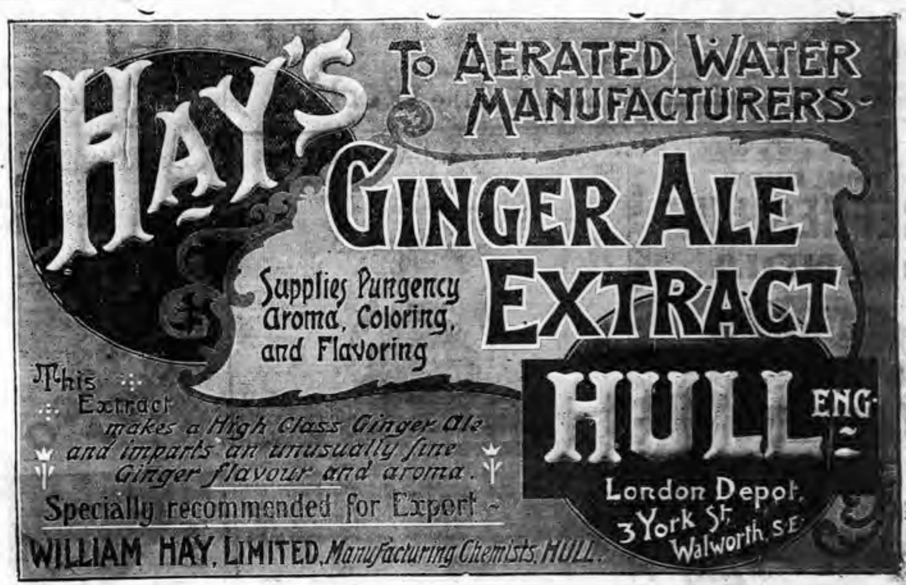
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